Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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Retaking Jerusalem

The First Crusade: Its Surprising Purpose And the Hidden Goals Of the Participants

The Eureka Rebellion

Australia's Short-Lived But Momentous—and Bloody—Civil War

Lost Mystery Race of the Pacific Ocean

Also in this issue:

- A fundamentalist view of creation
- Ivar Lissner: mysterious historian
- Solving the riddle of the 'Kursk'
- Tyrol's fight for ethnic survival
- Napoleon's last 100 days in power
- Something wrong at the John Birch Society
- Hungary's ancient link to the Holy Land
- Revolutionary Rhode Islanders
- Masonic intrigue & 'the Secret Empire'
- Joseph Goebbels: British blame for WWII

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Well, here we are. TBR has weathered another storm with help from concerned Revisionists and our small army of supporters. By that I mean that your responses to our recent plea for donations and our earnest request for your comments and input were amazing. We thank all who took the time to say: "Yes, TBR is important. We support you with our prayers and our actions." We also thank those of you who opened your wallets and gave contributions to help us keep publishing. You realize TBR must survive.

And at this time we think we owe you an accounting of just what TBR's readers thought about the magazine and the loss of 1,000 subscribers in 2004. On page 75 you will find just a small handful of comments from our readers gleaned at random from the more than 2,000 polls that were received at the office. (The poll was enclosed in a mailing to supporters and in the March/April issue of TBR.) We plan on publishing more comments in succeeding issues of TBR. On page 77 we have printed a breakdown of just how our readers responded to the content of TBR in terms of specific subjects. You will find it quite enlightening, as we did.

The great majority of readers said: "Hang in there. No one else is doing what you are doing. Don't worry about it. We love TBR just the way it is." Others gave us a good tongue lashing for overemphasizing some topics to the exclusion of others. Still others chastised us for overly long articles that were too complex or "heady," while others had specific topics they wanted covered. All of your comments together were more than we expected, and it has taken us some time to sift through them all. Each and every poll was looked at by our staff; not one was ignored.

We hope that what you find in this issue—and future issues—will make you even more pleased with what the majority of readers still consider the best (if not the only) Revisionist publication of worth in America today. If you do not, let us know immediately.

On another note, and wholly unrelated to your comments, TBR editor Dr. M. Raphael Johnson has moved on to a position in the "real world." His writing skills and intellectual acumen will be sorely missed but we must carry on (see page 78). As such, I have chosen to take the responsibility of editor upon my own shoulders until a suitable replacement can be found. John Tiffany has been elevated to associate editor and I think you will find him a worthy partner in our important mission. John, however, is simply too busy to take on the task of editor by himself.

In this issue we have striven to give you an even larger array of concise, hard-hitting articles and commentaries than usual. Next issue will be the same. We know you will like what we believe is a winning formula. Our coverage of such sensitive, important subjects as the Holocaust, World War II, Adolf Hitler, race relations, the war on terror and others cannot be abandoned and the poll results reflect your desire to see TBR cover the most controversial topics facing our nation and the world today. Feathers will get ruffled in the process.

Space here does not allow for a synopsis of articles in this issue. I suggest instead you turn the page and dive headfirst into the first and following articles and the unparalleled, fascinating world of authentic history as seen only in the pages of THE BARNES REVIEW. ❖

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America's Doomed Crusade

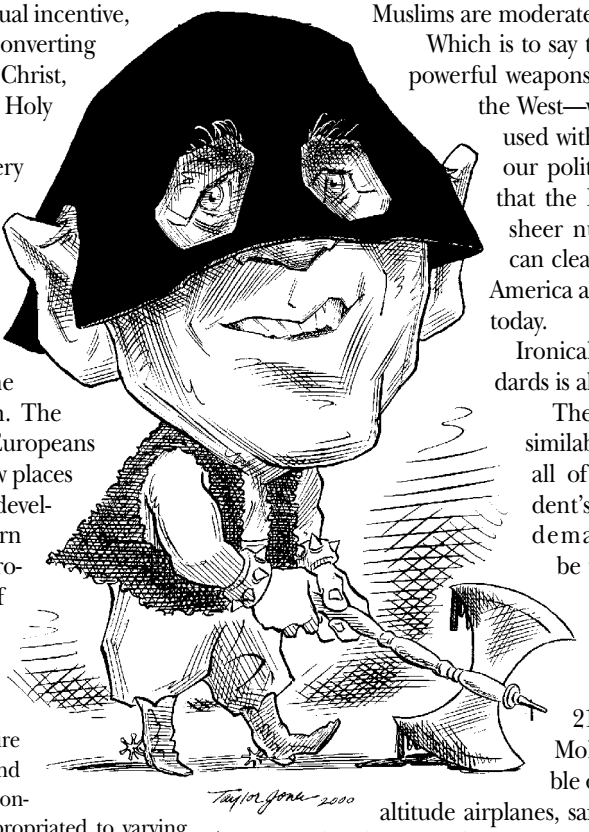
How can we learn from the crusades of old as we find ourselves in another era when our relations with the Mohammedan portion of mankind are important—and strained? Because authentic history is the only guide men have toward the future, what lessons are there for us as we survey this mighty event?

The West's motives for embarking on the First Crusade almost a millennium ago were diverse and conflicting, mixing the two motivations for human action, the mercenary and the spiritual, the desire for material gain and for heavenly blessing. This dual incentive, wrapped in the rhetoric of religion and hope of converting millions of "infidels" to the "true religion" of Christ, mobilized millions of Europeans to march to the Holy Land to crush the enemy, forever, they hoped.

Today, the divide between West and East very much remains. What are the similarities today with the scenario then, and what are the differences?

Clearly the West has shown its material superiority with its creation and use of technics. Western culture has shown it is a powerful matrix for what we know as "progress" in spite of the early opposition and persecution by the church. The world today uses the mechanical inventions of Europeans and Americans and generally tries (except in a few places like Iran and Cuba) to pattern its own economic development after the natural evolution of the Western economy, for better or worse. In this writer's Introduction to *Imperium* written in 1960 (see page 74 of this issue), I said:

> A central point when thinking about this subject is the growth and now the total supremacy of the Western idea of technics. The entire world of science is a reflection of Western man and no other, and we have seen Western technics conquer the world. We see our science being appropriated to varying degrees and in varying manners by every simian culture on the planet which has advanced beyond the arboreal stage. The stone-age Negro denizens of Africa, Haiti, New Guinea and the southern Philippines are fascinated by clocks, radios and even sails. When an American city wants to get rid of its old streetcars, it sells them to Amerindian Mexico. The Semitic Arabs ride their Cadillacs and use rifles made in Belgium, both of which are bought with the gold of oil royalties from Wall Street, Dallas or London. The oriental Chinese have learned well and are expected to explode an atom bomb at any moment. And even the half-Western Russians, from the days of Peter the Great, or even Rurik, have constructed their ships, cannon and rockets with European engineers. But does this mass appropriation of Western technics have the slightest effect on the inner and distinctive soul of the culture which appropriates? The answer is no, and we should not allow our foolish pride to think otherwise.



Ironically, and unfortunately, the ways in which the East excels over the West are definitive of the future, and that is its vastly higher birthrate and (in its Islamic portion) the fanaticism of its many religious zealots; and these two areas are ones that are of little attraction to Westerners. Westerners, with their decadent, even degenerate culture, are far more interested in sex than families and their standard of living rather than religion, although the neo-cons, with President George Bush as their figurehead, are as fanatical in their strange versions of Christianity as any Muslims (and of course many Muslims are moderates).

Which is to say that in spite of the infinitely more powerful weapons of mass destruction deployed by the West—weapons it must be said which are used with the apparent greatest delight by our political leaders—it is to be expected that the East will swamp the West with its sheer numbers; in fact this development can clearly be seen happening in Europe, America and Australia, the white homelands today.

Ironically, the decline in white living standards is already apparent.

The year of 2005 already sees unassimilable Muslims literally surging into all of our cities and, using our president's own war cry ("Democracy!"), demanding their "rights." This may be the war cry for the invaders, but it is the death rattle for the white race and for Christianity and secularism.

Thus, the West's crusade of the 21st century, no matter how many Mohammedans are buried in the rubble of their cities and huts by our high-altitude airplanes, safely piloted by our valiant airmen (and girls) from 50,000 feet, can only be fatuous and can only increase the burning hatred of the West and the white race by Islam. Even before the current hysteria against "terrorism" built up by our political leaders and journalists, the mullahs and other Islamic leaders thought of the crusades to have happened yesterday, not 900 years ago. Their hatred of the West can only be strengthened by our "war on terrorism" today.

So what relationship or comparisons may be drawn from the crusades of the 8th to the 13th centuries and the 21st century papier-mâché crusade against terrorism? As a propaganda tool to point the blame for the destruction of 9-11, it is useful, for it directs attention from the real perpetrators to others and distracts us from political incompetents and crooks. In other words, there is no valid comparison. ❖

—*Willis A. Carto*

On the cover this month:

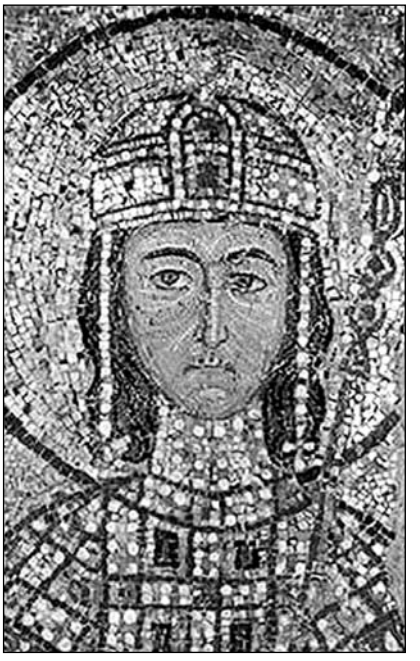
Although not an image of the First Crusade, this painting captures the spirit and imagination of the Crusades in general from the point of view of the Western mind. The painting depicts the hand-to-hand combat between King Richard I (Lionheart) and Saladin. It was painted by Philip James de Loutherbourg in the mid-18th century. As with so much we have been taught about the Crusades, it is not historically accurate. The two rulers never faced each other in combat and, indeed, never met.

Sacking Jerusalem

The soldiers and noblemen of the First Crusade entered Jerusalem in July 1099. After the fall of the city, the crusaders sacked the place, massacring much of the population and not limiting themselves to the Muslims but killing Jews and even Christians. They shocked even their contemporaries with the violence of the sack. Godfrey of Bouillon was now elected guardian of Jerusalem, but faced one more threat, when a Fatamid relieving army arrived from Egypt. Despite outnumbering the crusaders five to one, the Fatamid army was nowhere near as dangerous as the Turks had been, and Godfrey won a crushing victory at the Battle of Ascalon (August 12, 1099). The crusade had been a seeming success, but the seeds of eventual failure were already present. The crusaders, having betrayed their Christian allies, the Byzantines, established four principalities (Jerusalem, Edessa, Tripoli and Antioch), which were often at odds with one another. Many of the crusaders returned home soon after their victory, reducing the crusader strength in the east. Despite that, the crusader toehold in the Levant continued until the fall of Acre in 1291.

ARCHIVE PHOTOS

THE SURPRISING PURPOSE OF THE FIRST CRUSADE



The Emperor Alexius I as portrayed in a mosaic in the church of Hagia Sophia in present-day Istanbul.

While the First Crusade is overwhelmingly portrayed as a decidedly Catholic (i.e., Western) affair, the aims and objectives of its chief participants from the West must never obscure those of the great Byzantine Empire to the East. This essay examines four main areas in which a diverse set of motives can be shown to have been at work during the tumultuous events, which left their mark on the world during the final years of the 11th century and affected the way we live today. The author seeks to interpret the rationale that led the Byzantine Emperor Alexius I, Pope Urban II, and vast numbers of crusaders to engage in a historical episode of staggering proportions.

By Troy Southgate

During the reign of Pope Gregory VII, the tense relationship between Catholicism and its estranged counterparts in Constantinople had rarely been so bad. With the advent of Urban II, however, the mutual tension between these opposing strands of Christianity was alleviated somewhat by the pope's decision to reverse the excommunication imposed on Alexius I some years earlier. Consequently, Alexius himself "welcomed this new gesture of friendship from the papacy and responded at once by calling a synod in Constantinople, attended by the patriarchs of Constantinople and Antioch and some 20 prelates."[1]

This synod is significant in that it represented a genuine attempt to bring an end to the contentious rivalry, which had threatened the unity of Christendom. That Alexius felt confident enough to initiate such proceedings demonstrates that the first 10 years of his reign had been relatively successful. He confronted the two most prominent questions of the period head-on. On the one hand he had used diplomacy and tact with which to calm the perpetual threat of Norman aggression, and, through sheer force of arms on the other, had successfully crushed the Pechenegs. (See our informational item on the Pechenegs on page 6.)

This allowed Alexius to turn his thoughts toward strengthening and maintaining his frontiers with Asia. However, due to the fact that the Byzantine "treasury was short of money, while recruitment for the navy and army slackened seriously,"[2] Alexius was faced with a dilemma. While on the one hand the empire "would previously have resented, and resisted, any attempt by the barbarians of the Latin West to interfere in Palestine or Syria,"[3] on the other Alexius "seems to have felt that the western European market, which could provide an abundance of luckless knights and cheap soldiers, had not been sufficiently exploited."[4]

When the Byzantines had lost almost the whole of Anatolia to the Seljuk Turks at the Battle of Manzikert, Alexius had appealed for help to Gregory VII, although the Investiture Controversy inevitably meant that the pope was so busy trying to sort out the problems of the West that he had either little or no time to think about those of the East.

In 1090, Alexius also had serious negotiations with Count Robert of Flanders as the latter happened to travel through Constantinople on his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Robert agreed to send a contingent of 500 knights to assist the Byzantines in their struggle against the Pechenegs, who at that time were threatening to encroach upon the capital itself. But while Alexius was keen to secure Constantinople's eastern frontiers and eager to hire Western mercenaries in order to achieve such an objective, he never envisaged that his counterparts in the West would launch anything like a huge military crusade to remove the infidel from the Holy Land. As far as he was concerned, Palestine was irrelevant if the Byzantine Empire itself was in danger of collapse and his primary motive was to reclaim the lands that had been stolen by his enemies.

On November 27, 1095, at Clermont in central France, Pope Urban II delivered the emotional speech that launched the First Crusade. Employing a multitude of colorful adjectives with which to motivate and inspire his listeners, the pope described how "the Turks, a Persian race, have overrun the eastern Christians right up to the Mediterranean Sea. Occupying more and more of the land of the Christians on the borders of Romania [the Byzantine Empire], they have conquered them . . . slaughtering and capturing many, destroying churches and laying waste the kingdom of God. So, if you leave them alone much longer they will further grind under their heels the faithful of God."[5]

There is little doubt that Urban II sought to play upon the emotions of his audience, but, according to author Marcus Bull—who has recently taken a fresh look at the events leading up to the First Crusade—few people were actually present during the meeting at Clermont, "and only a small minority of those who went on the crusade could claim that they had heard"[6] the call to arms. In fact the meeting was mostly comprised of ecclesiastical representatives, and few lay folk were actually present. The pope's message found its way across Europe by way of preachers—men like Peter the Hermit—but who could have foreseen that tens of thousands of people from all walks of life would seek to converge upon the "Holy Land" in defense of their faith?

While the actual motives of the participants themselves will be discussed in due course, the Catholic Church does seem to have been driven by a genuine sense of religious piety. In addition, "Urban was well disposed toward Alexius as a result of their earlier negotiations, and he sincerely wanted to help and protect the eastern Christians. He felt that if the Christians of the West went to the support of their brothers in the East, the eastern Emperor, who had already shown himself amenable, would be so grateful that all differences would be resolved and the whole of Christendom united (as it must be) under the leadership of Rome."[7]

Urban II consciously sought to exaggerate the problems that beset the eastern fringes of Christendom. Whilst he vilified the character of the Turk, he also overestimated the Turkish army.

However, Urban II did consciously seek to exaggerate the problems that had beset the eastern fringes of Christendom. Indeed, whilst he vilified the character of the murdering, pillaging Turk, he also severely overestimated the potential of the Turkish army. Despite all the scare-mongering at Clermont, by 1098 the Turks had lost control of Jerusalem to the Egyptians. But my use of this example is not necessarily intended to suggest that the papacy was somehow adhering to a secret agenda or that the pope was seeking to deceive those who sought to take his words in a literal sense. On the contrary, perhaps Urban II simply got slightly carried away by his own propaganda. Any Christian worthy of the name was certain to be outraged by the rise of a "heathen" (since Christians of that era regarded Islam as heathen) enemy that sought to impose its alien methods across the very land in which Christ and his disciples had walked more than a millennium before.

Who Were the Pechenegs?

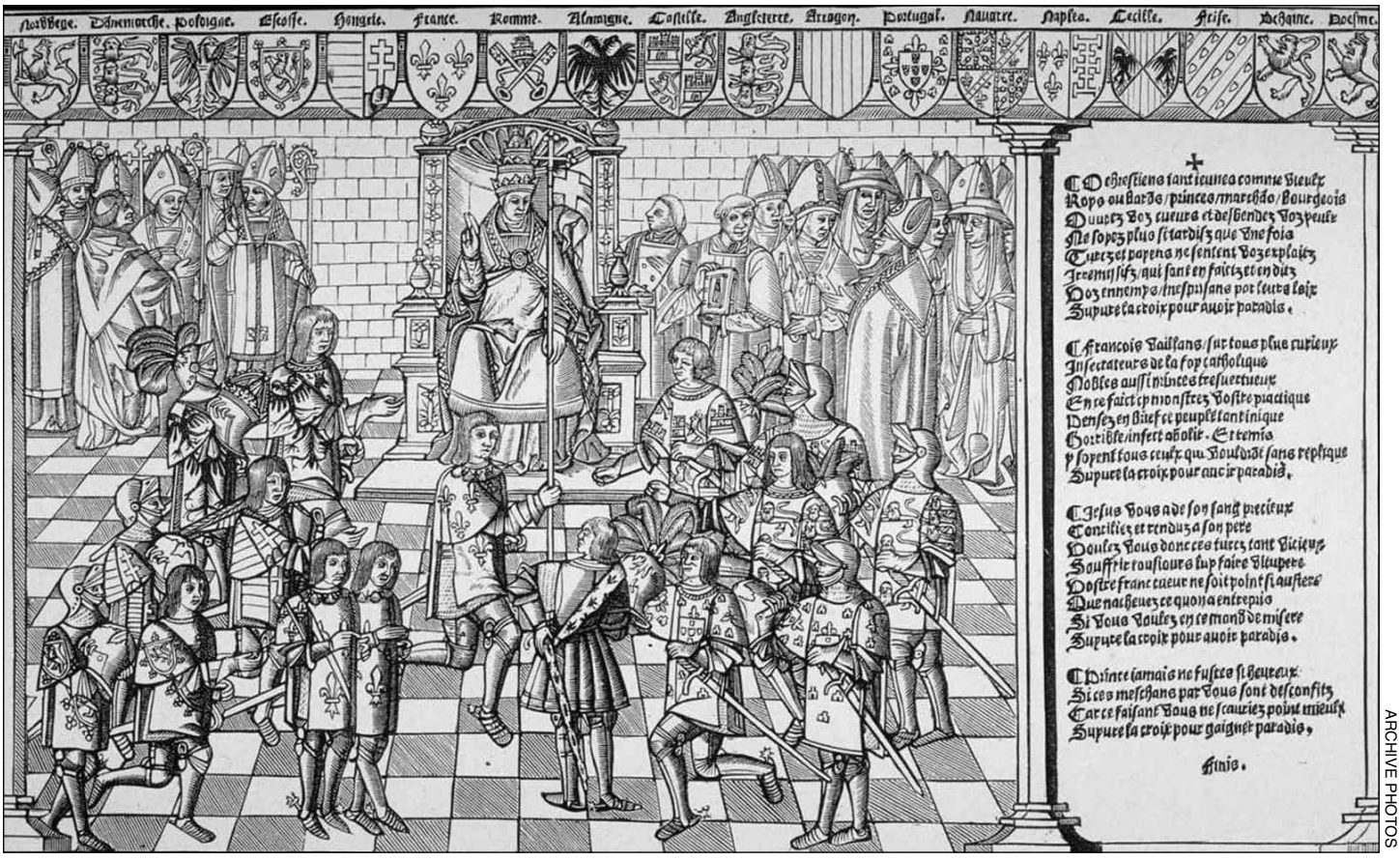
The Pechenegs were a Turkic race, like many others who migrated west from the steppes. Driven by the Oguz and then the Khazars, they collided with the civilizations of Russia and Byzantium. By the late 9th century, they controlled most of southern Russia. It is likely the Pechenegs were armed and fought very much like other steppe races, with felt or leather lamellar armor, shooting the bow from horseback.

Byzantium made alliances with them, finding them useful in keeping the Magyars and Rus from encroaching on Byzantine territory.

In the late 9th century, the two superpowers of the Balkan region were Byzantium and Bulgaria. In 894, a huge Bulgarian army invaded the Byzantine province of Thrace. Byzantium's forces were already stretched to the limit, involved in southern Italy and in the east against the Arabs. While a hastily assembled imperial army was put into the field, Emperor Leo VI (the Wise) bribed the Magyars, a steppe tribe, to attack the Bulgarians. Symeon, the Bulgarian czar, took a leaf out of Byzantium's book and hired another steppe nation, who dwelt in southern Russia, the Pechenegs, to attack the Magyars. They were so effective in this, that the Magyars fled west into Pannonia, which they took for their own, and which became Hungary, the land of the Magyars.

Emperor Leo VI

In 944 the Pechenegs allied with the Rus to invade Byzantium, but both armies were bought off with rich bribes. The Russians went home, and the Pechenegs were persuaded to ravage Bulgaria instead.


Norwege. Dannemarche. Polongne. Escosse. Hongrie. France. Romme. Alemaigne. Castille. Angleterre. Arragon. Portugal. Navarre. Naples. Cecille. Frise. Bohaigne. Boesme.
Chrestiens anciennes comme vieulx
Ropo ou Barbe/princes/marechāo/Bourgeois
Ouurez Voz cueurs et desbendez Vozpeulx
Ne sopez plus si tardifz que vne fois
Tuez et payens ne sentent Vozexplaiz
Ireemis sez/qui sont en faictz et en diz
Vozennemys/mespriſans par leurs loix
Supure la croix pour auoir paradis.
Francois Vaillans/sur tous plus curieux
Inſectateurs de la foy catholique
Nobles aussi princes treſuertueux
En ce faict cy monstrez Vostre practique
Deuez en bief ce peuple tant inique
Horrible infect abolir. Et remis
Y sopent tous ceulx qui Vouldront sans replique
Supure la croix pour auoir paradis.
Jesus Vous a de son sang precieux
Conciliez et renduz a son pere
Voulez Vous donc ces tuez tant Vicieux
Souffrir touſiours luy faire Vlupere
Vostre franc cueur ne soit point si aufiere
Que n'aiez ce que on a entrepris
Si Vous Voulez en ce monde de miſere
Supure la croix pour auoir paradis.
Prince iamais ne fuſtes si heureux
Si ces meſchans par Vous sont deſconfitz
Car ce faisant Vous ne ſcauriez point mieulx
Supure la croix pour gaigner paradis.
Finis.

ARCHIVE PHOTOS

Meanwhile, however, Alexius I was greatly dismayed at the incredible reaction his request for help had inadvertently set in motion: "He had asked for mercenaries and auxiliaries to fight with the Byzantine armies. But what he provoked was a whole army, a succession of whole armies, almost a mass migration from West to East; and he can hardly have enjoyed discovering that four of the eight leaders of the First Crusade were Normans."[8]

At first, the crusaders appeared to be guided by spiritual motives, believing that "if people fought God's enemies on earth and completed a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, their actions would receive a spiritual reward of remarkable magnitude."[9]

This attitude was expressed in the following manner by Nivelo of Fréteval (in France, near Vendome), who sought to redeem himself for the crimes he had committed against the village of St. Peter: "Whenever the onset of knightly ferocity stirred me up, I used to descend on the aforesaid village, taking with me a troop of my knights, and a crowd of my attendants, and against nature I would make over the goods of the men of St. Peter for food for my knights. And so, in order to obtain the pardon for my crimes which God can give me, I am going on pilgrimage to Jerusalem."[10] But were the penitential motives of the average crusader really that sincere?

The call to arms had initially sought to create a unified military force, an international network controlled and directed by an aristocratic elite under the watchful eye of the papal legate, but those who comprised the knightly contingents of Europe had formed themselves into four distinct armies. The first (and truly official) contingent came from southern France and was led by Count Raymond of Toulouse; the second came from northern France and was directed by Hugh of Vermandois (the brother of the French king), Count Robert of Flanders, Count Stephen-Henry of Blois and Robert, Duke of Normandy; the third was drawn from the French-German borderlands and was led by Godfrey de Bouillon, Duke of Lower Lorraine and his brother Baldwin; and finally, the fourth wing came from southern Italy and was directed by Bohemond, the son of Robert Guiscard. The latter, in particular, did not receive a very warm welcome from Alexius I. Bohemond's father had been a bitter enemy of the Byzantine Empire and Alexius Comnenus could

November 27, 1095: Pope Urban II inspired the First Crusade when he addressed the Council of Clermont, motivating European Christians to aid the Byzantines. The only successful crusade, the First Crusade arose partly from a religious fervor to improve oneself in the eyes of God by recapturing Christian sites in the Levant from the Muslims. According to Fulcher of Chartres in his *History of the Expedition to Jerusalem*, Urban's edict read in part: "For your brethren who live in the East are in urgent need of your help, and you must hasten to give them the aid which has often been promised them. For, as most of you have heard, the Turks and Arabs have attacked them and conquered the territory of Romania as far west as the shore of the Mediterranean and the Hellespont. They have occupied more and more lands of those Christians and have overcome them in seven battles. On this account I, or rather the Lord, beseech you as Christ's heralds to publish this everywhere and to persuade all people of whatever rank, foot-soldiers and knights, poor and rich, to carry aid promptly to those Christians and to destroy that vile race from the lands of our friends."

hardly be expected to trust the offspring of a hated adversary, and rightly so, for Bohemond's motives were far from honorable. Both he and his father had invaded the Empire on many occasions, "and their valor and treachery were well known."[11]

As a result, Alexius demanded that the crusaders take an oath of fealty, something with which they were forced to comply in order to receive a safe escort through Byzantine territory. Alexius also agreed to provide the crusaders with supplies, although the men of the West had to promise that "in return they would restore to him any provinces of his Empire which they should recover from the Muslims."[12]

At this point it becomes apparent that the two sides in this uneasy alliance had very different motives, for the leaders of the First Crusade had shown suspicious alacrity in swearing their allegiance to Alexius and were more eager to conquer the Near East for themselves, despising the Levantine Christians almost as much as the Muslims. Bohemond revealed a snippet of his true designs when he asked the emperor to appoint him grand domestic of the East, the Byzantine equivalent to regional commander-in-chief. Alexius managed to avoid granting this ambitious request by insinuating that such a move was far too premature. But the emperor could hardly expect the crusaders to risk their lives simply to enable him to recover lost Byzantine territory. Indeed, that Alexius sought to use the crusaders as mere pawns in his efforts to rebuild a shrinking empire is best demonstrated by the fact that, in May 1097, the Anatolian Turkish capital at Nicæa chose to surrender to the Byzantines rather than to the crusaders themselves (thus depriving them of the spoils of war). Consequently, however, after defeating a Seljuk army at Dorylæm and attacking Antioch on October 21, 1097, the crusaders captured the city several months later (on June 3, 1098) and set about exterminating its inhabitants. Bohemond clearly had no intention of relinquishing the territory that he himself had acquired by way of his own inspirational leadership, and was fully aware that Antioch was an important center for trade between East and West. Furthermore, the astute Bohemond must have realized that the city and its hinterlands occupied a strategic position on the fringes of the Byzantine Empire and the mutually contentious Turkish emirates of Aleppo, Mosul and Damascus. In accordance with the prevailing 11th-century mindset, territory was all and the future of the First Crusade was now hampered by the fact that "Bohemond had claimed Antioch and had preferred to secure the conquest of its surrounding territory rather than to advance on Jerusalem."[13]

Elsewhere, of course, "many other crusaders were showing unmistakable signs of ambition either for themselves or their protégés."[14] Similarly, whilst Urban II had originally agreed that all recaptured territory should be handed back to Alexius, "in both Spain and Italy, the pope had maintained (successfully) that all territories conquered from the Muslims should be held as papal fiefs, and signs were not lacking that he had the same intentions in Palestine."[15]

Whilst Urban II had agreed that all recaptured territory should be handed back to Alexius, the pope maintained that all territories conquered from the Muslims should be held as papal fiefs.

After the fall of Jerusalem on July 15, 1099, Godfrey de Bouillon refused to accept the title of king and, instead, was made "defender of the city" or, to give him his full title, advocate of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. But whilst Godfrey's own motives were to establish a Latin government and grant the papacy ultimate rights over the whole area, the same cannot be said of his brother, Baldwin. Instead of accepting the authority of the pope once Godfrey had died in 1100, Baldwin had himself elected king and ruled for a further 18 years. As far as the motives of the church itself are concerned, although Urban II had been genuinely committed to the spiritual and temporary liberation of the Holy Land right up until his death in 1099, his successor, Paschal II, appeared to pursue the acquisition of Eastern territory in an exceedingly blatant fashion. In 1107, with the blessing of the pope himself, Bohemond—"[f]ickle, malicious, courageous,

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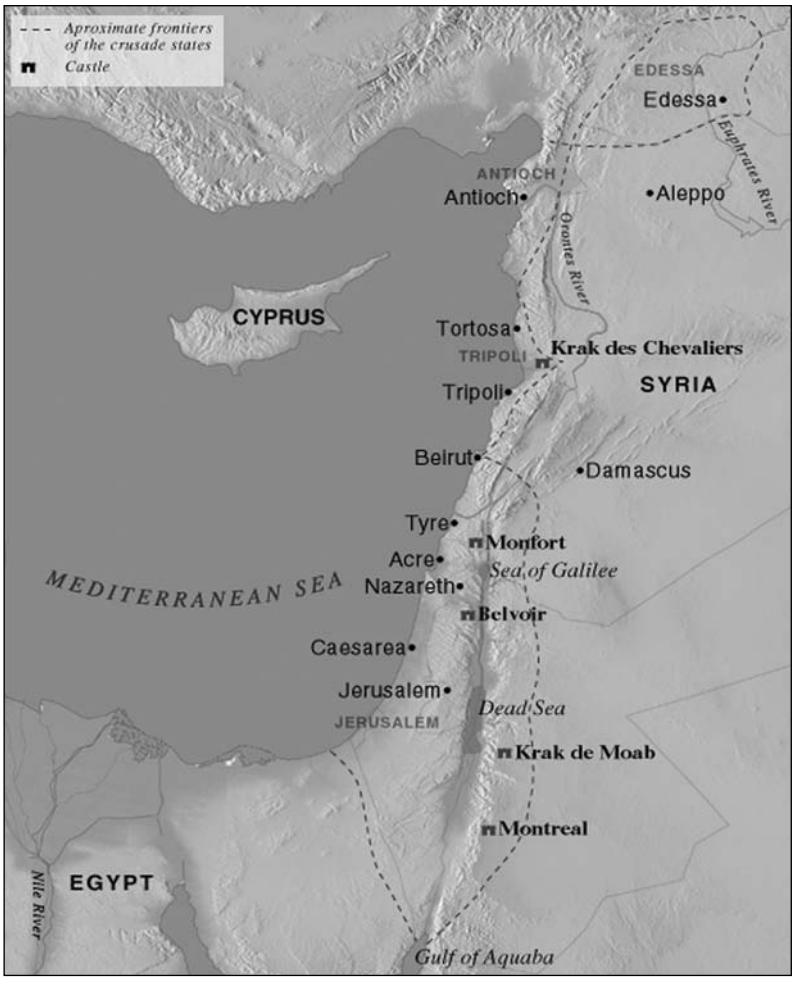


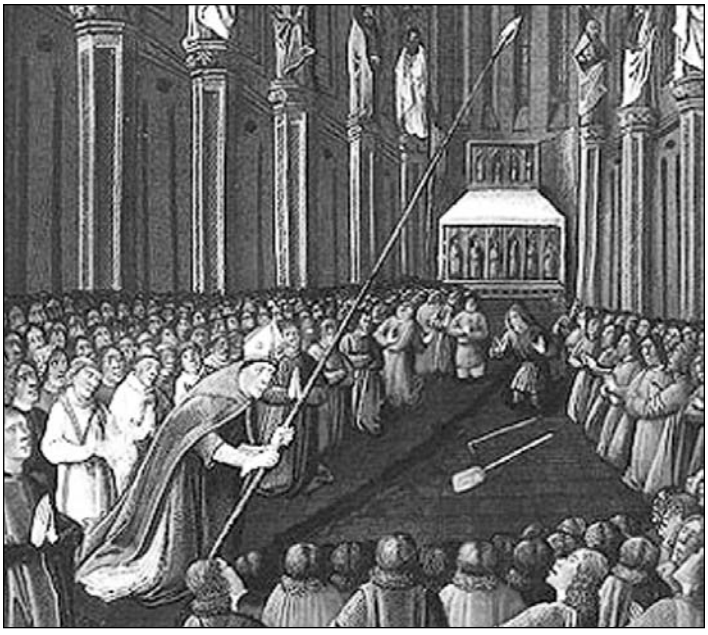
tenacious"[16]—threw caution to the wind and returned to the East, determined to crush the perfidious Alexius and replace the empire of the Byzantines with a Norman alternative. The fact that his resources proved inadequate and led to failure, however, does not in any way obscure Bohemond's ambitious mentality; a mentality, of course, which he had been forced to suppress during those first tentative steps of the First Crusade. But what of the ordinary pilgrims? What were their motives?

When Urban II launched the First Crusade he intended for it to be an entirely military affair. However, his message had undoubtedly struck a deep chord with people from a variety of social and economic backgrounds and it soon became clear that women, children, the elderly and the poor "would hinder the progress of an army because they had to be fed and protected. The pope tried to limit their involvement by requiring people to consult their parish priests before taking their vows, but this measure failed and the crusade set out accompanied by many non-combatants."[17]

While some wanted to atone for their sins, others wanted to sample the delights of an exotic culture. The largest and most important group of pilgrims was recruited by Peter the Hermit, an apostle of the First Crusade and a native of Amiens in France. But although the participants in the "popular" crusade were numerous, only a tiny fraction of them were to succeed in reaching the Middle East; even fewer survived to see the ultimate triumph of the crusade at Jerusalem. In 1096, Peter the Hermit led his raggle-taggle band of pilgrims through Constantinople and onward to Asia Minor, where they were annihilated by the Turks while he was busy seeking help elsewhere. The "popular" crusaders were simply townspeople or peasants, many of whom had been caught up in the wave of folkish enthusiasm and religious piety that swept across medieval Europe. Their motives were clearly sound; it was their judgment that was flawed. It is easy to trivialize the hopes and desires of a past generation whilst looking back from an age in which the glossy travel brochure has achieved a god-like status of its own, but there remains little doubt that these 11th-century pilgrims were totally oblivious to the dangers such an expedition entailed.

So while I have accounted for the various motives behind the First Crusade, we must never lose sight of the fact that two distinct worlds had collided as a result of Islamic expansion at the vast expense of the Byzantine empire; a scenario in which the spiritual—and let us not forget the temporal—desires of Western Christendom were taken to extreme lengths in order to reassert the supremacy of Rome. Had the Turks been able to seize control of the East, Christianity would have been faced with an enemy the like of which the world had never seen. In reality, however, the Byzantine Empire was almost sacrificed completely during the cataclysmic struggle between the Earth's most bitter rivals: Christianity and Islam—a struggle, perhaps, which has yet to be resolved because of the perceived decline of Christian values in our own era. History may be about to repeat itself. In the words of Hilaire Belloc: "We are divided in the face of a Mohammedan world, divided in every way—divided by separate

Godfrey of Bouillon, the leader of the First Crusade, held that there could be only one king in Jerusalem, Jesus Christ, but his successors exercised no such scruple.The Kingdom of Jerusalem included three significant feudal dependencies as shown in the map above: the County of Edessa (1098-1144), the Principality of Antioch (1098-1268), and the County of Tripoli (1109-1289). Antioch and Edessa ended up acknowledging Byzantine suzerainty, which had been claimed from the first as part of the agreement with the crusaders when they passed through Constantinople. The fall of Edessa to Islam in 1144 set off the Second Crusade (1147-1149), but the city and county were never recovered. **At upper left** is a panoramic view of the mighty 12th century Krak des Chevaliers, situated on a hilltop in Syria. The word "*krak*" means castle or fortress. It is an extremely well preserved crusader castle. It was never breached during the crusades.



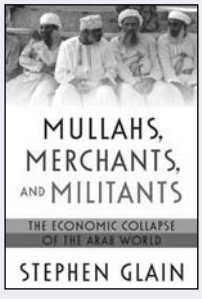
It was rumored at the time of the First Crusade that the Holy Lance (discovered by Helena, mother of Constantine) that pierced the side of Christ had been buried in St. Peter's Basilica in Antioch to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Saracens, who later captured the city and turned the church into a mosque. But where in the church it was buried, no one knew. On June 15, 1098, a group of knights and clergy, including Raymond of Tolouse, Raymond of Aguilers and Peter Barthelemy, a poor monk who had received a vision of where the lance could be found, began digging in St. Peter's. The head of a standard was found by Peter. Bishop Adhemar of Antioch was skeptical of Monk Peter's claims of holy visions and the veracity of the unearthed lance (Peter later died of "trial by fire" after suffering from massive burns for 12 days) but by then news of the discovery of the relic had spread. It was carried before the Christian army during the attack on Emir Kerbogha's fractious Saracen forces and a great victory was won. Some scholars believe that this lance is the one presently preserved at Etschmiadzin in Armenia. **Above left**, the lance displayed in St. Peter's in Antioch. **Right**, the famed Peter the Hermit leads a group of knights.

national rivalries, by the warring interests of possessors and dispossessed—and that division cannot be remedied because the cement which once held our civilization together, the Christian cement, has crumbled."[18] ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1] D.M. Nicol, "Byzantium and the Papacy in the Eleventh Century," in *The Journal of Ecclesiastical History*, 1962, Vol. 13, 15.
[2] Kenneth M. Setton, *A History of the Crusades: Volume II,* University of Pennsylvania Press, 1962, 125.
[3] R.H.C. Davis, *A History of Medieval Europe: From Constantine to Saint Louis.*
[4] Nicol, *op. cit.*, 17.
[5] Pope Urban II at the Council of Clermont, November 27, 1095.
[6] Marcus Bull, "The Pilgrimage Origins of the First Crusade" in *History Today* March 1997, 10.
[7] Nicol, *op. cit.*, 18.
[8] *Ibid.*, 18-19.
[9] Jonathan Phillips, "Who Were the First Crusaders?" in *History Today, op. cit.*, 16.
[10] Nivelo of Freteval, in *A Charter to the Abbey of St. Peter of Chartres,* 1096.
[11] Davis, *op. cit.*, 269. Deutschen Reichstag, February 26, 1891, p. 1805.
[12] *Ibid.*
[13] *Ibid.*, 270.
[14] *Ibid.*
[15] *Ibid.*, 271.
[16] Setton, *op. cit.*, 127.
[17] Phillips, *op. cit.*, 19.
[18] Hilaire Belloc, *The Crusade: The World's Debate*, Cassell, 1937, 306.

Mullahs, Merchants and Militants:
The Economic Collapse of the Arab World



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TROY SOUTHGATE currently lives in Great Britain and is an up-and-coming writer within the national-anarchist movement. Southgate's website contains much of the recent theory of this new movement. Visit the site at www.national-anarchism.org

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

Sanhedrin Re-established

According to Tradition in Action, on October 13, 2004, the Sanhedrin, the highest tribunal of the Jewish state and religion, was reinaugurated by a group of rabbis in Tiberias after 1,600 years of absence. Jewish sources say the last notice of the Sanhedrin dates from around A.D. 425, also in the city of Tiberias. After that, it ceased to exist. The founding of so-called Israel, the usurpation of Jerusalem, the reestablishment of the Sanhedrin, and the proposed rebuilding of the "Jewish temple" are symbolic actions that offend believing Christians (and other non-Zionists) deeply. It was the Sanhedrin that condemned Jesus to the cross, after all.

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Japan Fights History Textbooks

According to Zee News of India, Chinese textbooks are "extreme" in their interpretation of history. Japan's Foreign Minister Nobutaka Machimura defended Japan's textbooks, saying they do not gloss over Japan's invasion of other Asian countries as alleged, and expressed dismay with the lopsided view of history taught in Chinese schools. Machimura said on April 24, 2005, a day after China's president demanded Tokyo do more to improve relations between the two countries, damaged by Japanese schoolbooks that allegedly whitewash wartime atrocities: "From the perspective of a Japanese person, Chinese textbooks appear to teach that everything the Chinese government has done has been correct. There is a tendency toward this in any country, but the Chinese textbooks are extreme in the way they uniformly convey the 'our country is correct' perspective." Machimura said Tokyo would officially inform Peking what it thought of China's textbooks after it fully reviews them. Machimura said Tang Jiaxuan, China's state councilor and a former foreign minister, had invited him to do so during a recent discussion about teaching history.

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British Holocausts

An Indian friend contrasts the holocaust histories of Germany and Britain: Germany has paid reparations. The Brits, on the other hand, were murderers on a grand scale in Ireland, New Zealand and other places. The British slaughtered over 30 million people in India alone through massacres, destruction of industry and forced famines. They murdered Australians and Tasmanians on a whim, threw Boers and South African tribal blacks into concentration camps during the Boer War and invented the art of terror bombing in Iraq in the 1920s. The Brits continue to humiliate Indians by displaying their national treasure, the Koh-i-noor diamond, which they looted, in the Tower of London. And that only scratches the surface of the iceberg.

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Ancient Necropolis Found in Egypt

Archeologists say they have found the largest funerary complex yet dating from the earliest era of ancient Egypt, more than 5,000 years ago. The necropolis was discovered by a joint U.S. and Egyptian team in the Kom al-Ahmar region, around 370 miles south of Cairo. Inside the tombs, the archeologists found a cow's head carved from flint and the remains of seven people. They believe four of them were buried alive as human sacrifices. The remains survived despite the fact that the tombs were plundered in ancient times. The complex is thought to belong to a ruler of the ancient city of Hierakonpolis around 3600 B.C., when it was the largest urban center on the Nile. The site contains some of the earliest examples of mummification found in Egypt.

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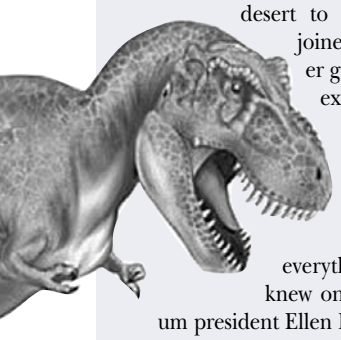
'Mystery Stone' Unearthed in Maine

Fort Knox is the state of Maine's most visited historic site, but the thousands of people who walk the grounds of the 150-year-old fort never realize there is a hidden Fort Knox beneath their feet. Recently, crews working on a new entrance to the fort unearthed a large hand-worked piece of granite that has become known as "the mystery stone." The granite stone is 17 inches thick and tapered, with a circumference of 51 inches on the fat end. There is a hole in the center, and the outer edges still bear the marks of the hand chisel that shaped it. The taper indicates that the stone was intended to fit into something, according to Tom Desjardin, historic-site specialist with the state Bureau of Parks and Lands. The shape of the stone doesn't match any of the other stonework at the fort. Though there have been some suggestions of what it might have been, such as a flagpole base or a cistern cover, none of the guesses fits, and nobody really knows yet. "It's a mystery," Desjardin said.

New Thinking on T-Rex

Experts now believe *Tyrannosaurus rex* was so massive that he could not travel more than 10 mph. This and other revelations are detailed in a new exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Over the past decade, paleontologists who go out in the desert to find the bones have joined forces with computer graphic artists, and with experts in biomechanics and animal behavior, to answer some basic questions about what dinosaurs were really like. "It turns almost everything we thought we knew on its head," said museum president Ellen Futter. The exhibit has the best working model to date of what a *Tyrannosaurus rex* actually looked like in motion. Scientists looked at the fossil record, and they also looked at how other upright animals moved. The conclusion was that bones that big needed equally large muscles. That meant *T. rex* weighed in at about 11,000 to 15,000 pounds. In turn, that limited its speed to about 10 mph, the speed of a decent human marathoner, not a sprinter." Add to that the fact that his forelimbs were so small, if he fell forward he could not have prevented himself from smashing into the ground. Not the stuff of a great predator, but a scavenger, perhaps.



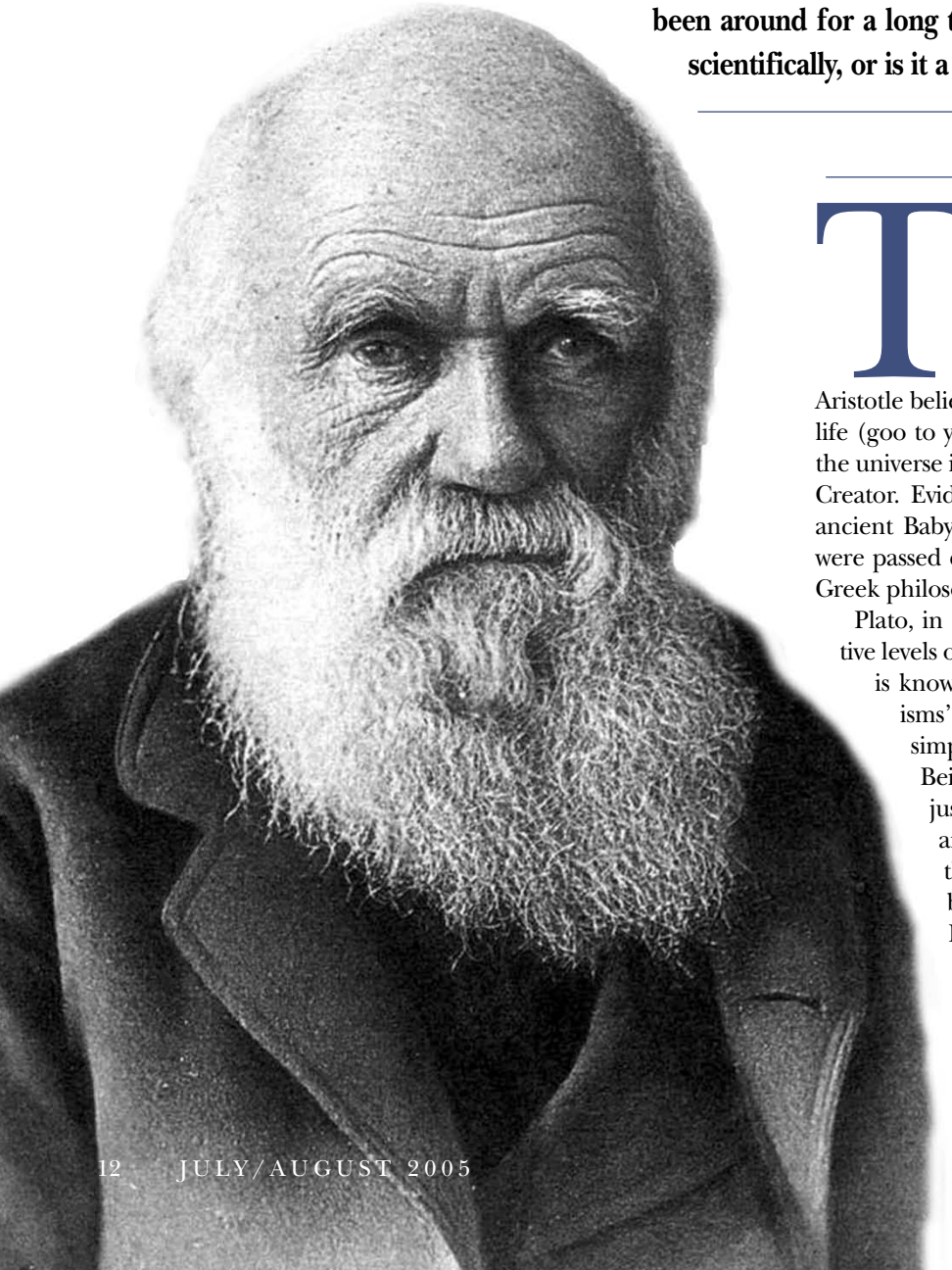
Axum Obelisk Returns

The first section of a 1,700-year-old stone obelisk looted by Italy nearly 70 years ago has arrived back in Ethiopia. The Axum obelisk is regarded as one of Ethiopia's national religious treasures. An Antonov plane landed recently with the middle part of the obelisk; the top and bottom followed within a week. Italian troops seized the obelisk in 1937 and took it to Rome, where it has remained ever since, despite a 1947 UN agreement to return it to Ethiopia. The plane carrying the first part of the obelisk appeared over the horizon just before dawn. A crowd of Ethiopian ministers, priests and other VIPs cheered and clapped as it landed. The ornately decorated 78-foot obelisk is regarded as an outstanding example of architecture from the ancient city of Axum, itself seen as one of the four great kingdoms of the ancient world. The 160-ton monument had to be broken into three pieces. Many Ethiopians see the obelisk as a vital national symbol, and its return stirred strong emotions. Lattanzi, the Italian company responsible for transporting the obelisk to Axum, has described the monolith as the largest, heaviest object ever transported by air.

Darwinism

The Supremely Doubtable Dogma

For at least 4,000 years, notions like Darwinism have swirled within the scientific and philosophic communities of the various ancient cultures of the world. The author says an ancient Egyptian papyrus entitled *The Book of Knowing the Evolutions of Ra, and of the Overthrowing of Apepi* paints a picture of origins in which all forms of life are said to have evolved from chaotic primordial waters. Similarly, the ancient Babylonian epic *Enuma Elish* describes a process by which all things evolved from water. So, as you can see, theories of evolution have been around for a long time. But can "evolution" be proven scientifically, or is it a religion unto itself?



BY JAMES I. NIENHUIS

The theory of evolution did not start with Charles Darwin. The Epicurean philosophers of ancient Greece were evolutionary atheists, and the Stoics of ancient Greece were evolutionary pantheists who believed that everything is God, and therefore, that everything evolves as parts of God. Aristotle believed in the spontaneous generation of non-life into life (goo to you), and he, like Socrates and Plato, believed that the universe is eternal, that it had no beginning, and thus has no Creator. Evidently, these Greek ideas were adaptations of the ancient Babylonian and Egyptian evolutionary theories, which were passed down through the writings of the 8th century B.C. Greek philosopher and historian Hesiod in his book *Theogeny*.

Plato, in the 5th century B.C., proposed a structure of relative levels of life forms through a biological categorization that is known as Plato's Chain of Being. It categorized organisms' relative levels of complexity as a continuum, with simpler creatures as the lower links of the Chain of Being, with European humans at the top of the chain, just a link above non-European humans; thus, here is an early form of scientific racism. This framework for the categorization of life forms became the standard by which biota were analyzed up until the time of Darwin, some 2,200 years later.

Along came Darwin with his idea that the great diversities and intricacies of biological designs were derived from the primordial waters through proposed causalities which cannot be verified nor falsified. Such is the plight of the Darwinists, who

The trilobites, an extinct class of marine animal life having three lobes (head, thorax and abdomen) in their body structure, appear immediately in the fossil record. Trilobite fossils such as the one shown above, according to creationists, nicely demonstrate "microevolution" but do not demonstrate "macroevolution," nor do they help to prove the theory of evolution. According to one creationist website, they support the Bible's creation account, which (according to the website) states that different kinds of animals remain the same as when they were created. That is, dogs remain dogs, and trilobites remain trilobites. Evolutionists have suggested *Spriggina*, a soft-bodied Precambrian creature, may be ancestral to the Trilobites.

claim to hold unyielding truth, and yet can demonstrate not one whit of proof for their notions, as according to Darwinism, random mutations have altered the genetic codes of creatures to such an extent that fish have morphed into lizards and lizards have morphed into birds.

Imagine if you will that a line of related lizards supposedly underwent mutations during thousands of generations, and resultantly, embryonic wings began to develop from their front legs, so the Darwinists would have us believe that this line of lizards flopped around on the ground for thousands of generations awaiting the further mutation-driven development of their front legs to become wings. And how did random alterations of only the germ cells (the sexually reproductive cells) by mutations cause drastic and progressive morphing of legs into more "evolutionarily advanced" appendages such as wings? Genes are merely re-arranged or are harmed by mutations from environmental stimuli (such as radiation, chemical pollution, and perhaps magnetism), so it is unlikely that successive mutations caused a directed flow of mutation-caused morphological changes corresponding to a seemingly purposed and necessary Darwinian path for the evolution of new and higher life forms.

Darwinian evolution is embedded in our culture, yet many hundreds of millions of people worldwide will tell you that it just doesn't pass the smell test, while Darwinists will tell you that non-Darwinian explanations of biological origins are not worthy of the light of day in academic settings. The Darwinists will say that those who are not of their ilk actually don't believe in evolution, and that, therefore, those foes of Darwinism should be seen as ignorant rubes. This is a semantic fix to aid the Darwinists, because creation scientists actually do believe in natural selection as evolution (that is genetic variation within animal kinds), so to say that creationists don't believe in evolution is untrue.

Creationists do in fact believe that gene-pools have varied (naturally selected) due to the dispersion of the kinds of animals into novel ecological niches as isolated breeding groups, but they do not believe in Darwinian morphing.

The propaganda device of the semantic fixation of the generic term evolution has been used to marginalize non-Darwinian theorists, but in reality, creationists do believe in evolution *per se*, though not in Darwinian evolution, which requires seemingly purposeful and biologically impossible maneuvers of anatomical morphing. Changes do occur in animals. For instance, there is a huge variety of dogs, from Chihuahuas to wolves, and from dingoes to French poodles, and the fact that they all are capable of interbreeding and producing offspring proves that they necessarily came from a group of common ancestors, and thusly, the so-called species that have been categorized in nature are often merely variants of an animal kind, like the various types of dogs.

Take cats: did you know that lions and tigers can interbreed and produce offspring (ligers), or that leopards and lions can interbreed and produce offspring (leopons)? Everyone knows that stallions and female donkeys can produce mule hybrids, and mares and male donkeys can produce jennies. These interbreeding capabilities are indicative that they came from common ancestors, and so, observable evolution (not Darwinian evolution) is the genetic variation that occurs when the groups of the ancestor animal kinds moved off into new ecological niches in isolated breeding groups.

As a matter of fact, creatures interbreed not only at the species level on the phylogenic tree, they also can interbreed at the genus level (turtles), and even at the family level (birds), so the notion that the term species is a biologically definitive term of demarcation between types of animals is obviously ludicrous. The Darwinian evolutionary tree is based upon the idea of species, even though the term species is meaningless because some creatures actually interbreed at the genus and family levels. The "evolution of the species" refers to the genetic variations

that were inevitable as ancestor animals moved off into new ecological niches in isolated breeding groups.

Mendelian characteristics flow back and forth through the gene pool of a kind of animals (e.g. cats), but they won't flow into the gene pools of different kinds (syngameons) of animals. Mendelian characteristics will not flow from cats to dogs, but they will flow quite extensively within those respective syngameons (cats and dogs). Whether Darwinian scientists like it or not, their natural selection is applicable only to genetic variation within syngameons, and not to some fanciful morphing of, say, lizards into birds, nor to some notion that cats and dogs came from a common distant ancestor.

Mutations do play a role in natural selection (within syngameons); they damage or merely re-arrange genetic material, but they never add genetic material for biological novelty. Mutations are notorious for their destructive effects, and their only saving grace is that they can cause a sort of shaking-up of genetic material in a creature to sometimes restore or activate some characteristics of the syngameon's gene pool, and perhaps cause something like the webbed paws of polar bears. This effect from mutation works well for the swimming polar bears, but who would argue that the polar bear is morphing to become a fish?

Mutations do play a role in natural selection (within syngameons); they damage or merely re-arrange genetic material, but they never add genetic material for biological novelty.

The same can be said of the mutation that caused the short wings on bugs in the South Pacific, as they were then not as readily blown by the wind off the islands, so they had greater survivability, and thus, they achieved greater reproductive numbers. This is plain natural selection. It is not Darwinian natural selection where primordial goo allegedly morphed into simple one-celled organisms which then morphed into fish, and then into dinosaurs, and on into buffaloes, apes, and humans.

Darwin said that after observing the changed beak sizes of finches in the south Pacific, he was convinced that lizards evolved into birds, and that the fossil record would bear witness to his thesis that creatures have been morphing into new kinds of creatures for millions of years. Darwin admitted that the lack of evidence for Darwinian evolution in the fossil record would falsify his theory, and as it turns out, the fossil record has falsified his theory.

Fossils are entombed creatures within waterborne sedimentary layers that became petrified, and the record of the extermination of these creatures is lithified in the vast sedimentary layers of the geologic record. Because millions of fossils have been analyzed for possible missing link (transitional form) status, and because none have been determined, it is evident that Darwinian theory is on tenuous footing. In the fossil record, fish are fish, birds are birds, apes are apes, and humans are humans, and the dearth of transitional creatures in the fossil record forces Darwinian loyalists to propose rapid morphing of animals at a rate too quick to be reflected in the fossil record. This is called punctuated equilibrium, how convenient is that?

The obviously necessary punctuated equilibrium must have been in play during the Cambrian explosion, where layers usually deep in the fossil record hold fossils of simple one-cell and multi-cell marine creatures which allegedly were entombed in sediments and lithified millions of years ago when primordial goo had just begun to evolve into creatures. The obvious problem for the Darwinist here is how the inorganic material miraculously morphed into organic material. The chemistry just isn't there. But the Darwinist will snappily explain how one-celled organisms morphed into multi-celled creatures by citing punctuated equilibrium, so he would say yes, there are no fossil evidences of one-cell organisms morphing into multi-cell creatures, but you see, it happened so quickly (punctuated equilibrium) that there is no evidence that it actually ever happened.

So there you have it, magic morphing which is quicker than the eye, and many different forms of morphing like legs to wings, gills to lungs, scales to feathers, cold-blooded to warm-blooded, all having to occur with great synchronicity and seeming direction of design purpose. I go back to the supposed half-lizard/half-bird; so it flops around on the ground for thousands of generations awaiting the time when the wings (from legs) have evolved enough for the flopper to get off the ground? But wait, what about punctuated equilibrium? The Darwinist might say that there was punctuated equilibrium from legs to wings since we have no transitional fossils between lizards and birds, or he might choose to tackle the notion that the bird/lizard actually went through the flopping stage for thousands of generations. As you can see, the Darwinists have two very odd and specious response options.

The variations of the features of the members of the respective syngameons are quite extreme. For instance, the cranial capacity variation of modern humans is from 700 cubic centimeters to 1,400 cubic centimeters, so the fact that Neanderthal man and *Homo erectus* had cranial capacities of around 1,400 cubic centimeters puts them within the range of human kind, just as the thinner-headed Cro-Magnon man ranges to the lower end of the cranial-capacity spectrum of the human kind. Thus these "closer cousins" of ours were just as human as were the supposedly more primitive Neanderthal and *Homo erectus* humans who also lived during the Ice Age.

Relatives of the so-called woolly mammoths (which were hairy elephants) have been noted in Nepal. They have the crowned head of the woolly mammoth, and so are apparently the progeny of those that supposedly went extinct at the end of the Ice Age. But they have survived by migrations and genetic variations within the elephant syngameon. Similarly, modern humans are the progeny of Neanderthal, Cro-Magnon, *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens*, as they all likely were inter-fertile, and these are merely reflections of genetic variations within the human syngameon.

The proposed missing link before *Homo erectus* is Australo-

According to the standard geological timetable, humans did not appear on Earth until approximately 60 million years after dinosaurs became extinct. Cats and bears are also relatively recent. Nevertheless, for many years claims were made by creationists that fossil human footprints or "giant man tracks" occur alongside dinosaur tracks in the Paluxy riverbed near Glen Rose, Texas. The dinosaur tracks are clearly visible in the photo at left. Above, one of the alleged humanoid footprints. Creationists also say a large cat track (9 inches across) was also found at Glen Rose in the same layer with the Burdick track, Middle Cretaceous, supposedly 110 million years old. This is equally as contrary to the neo-Darwinian view of evolution as is finding human footprints along with those of dinosaurs. Alleged bear tracks have also been found in conjunction with dinosaur tracks, again an impossibility according to neo-Darwinian evolutionists. Evolutionists attribute the anomalous tracks to erosion, unusually elongated and distorted dinosaur tracks and in a few instances to carving by overenthusiastic man-track fans. Creationists say sectioning of some of the tracks (specifically at least one cat track and at least one humanoid track) shows compression of the rock structure, proving these tracks cannot have been produced by hoaxers carving the stone.

pithecus, which is actually an ape, and which could conceivably be found alive today in some remote region of the world. And the proposed missing link before Australopithecus is unknown (more punctuated equilibrium please), as the Darwinists don't want to link monkeys and humans because there are no missing links between monkeys and humans. Instead, the Darwinists propose that monkeys and humans respectively morphed from a common ancestor, supposedly from some type of shrew-like creature. However, there is no fossil indication, and therefore, there are no transitional forms between the imaginary shrew-like creature and the human kind, except for the purported transitions from Australopithecus (ape), to *Homo erectus* (human), and on to Cro-Magnon (human).

Neanderthal man doesn't even rate as a direct ancestor of modern humans because if he were properly treated as such by the Darwinists, he would correctly be seen as the tool-using, art-making, eternity-conscious human being that the evidence indicates. Neanderthal man and *Homo erectus* were much the same, so to try to be consistent, the Darwinists should also remove *Homo erectus* from the direct human family tree, which would leave only Cro-Magnon (an essentially modern human) and Australopithecus (which is an ape) as the only supposed proofs that an imaginary shrew-like creature morphed into humans over millions of generations.

And the Darwinists call that good science. If you don't believe it you are an unenlightened dullard who should keep his opinions to himself. Yet as the lack of transitional creatures and fossils is omnipresent, the Darwinists tenaciously hold on to their fanatic need to believe that goo morphed into you over millions of generations because of mutations (with the involvement of the ever convenient punctuated equilibrium) affecting the trial and error of life forms in the jungle, supposedly the survival of the fittest.

The so-called survival of the fittest* is actually just a result of certain characteristics of some gene pools of creatures of a particular syngameon manifesting to allow greater survivability for those creatures in certain ecological niches. For instance, low-melanin (light-skin) people have greater survivability in the colder latitudes of the world, while higher-melanin (darker-skin) people have greater survivability in the middle latitudes; therefore, the so-called races of humanity are actually the manifestations of genetic variations within the human syngameon, but not the results of irrelevant Darwinian evolution.

It is difficult to determine the exact lines of demarcation between syngameons because variations of genetic characteristics (sometimes due to mutations) can manifest as quite profound differences in sizes, temperaments (friend or foe attitudes), and in the intra-syngameon germination capacities of the members of the different branches of the respective syngameons. Thus, interbreeding between some branches of members of a syngameon (as between foxes and dogs) was practically curtailed long ago, after much genetic variation had already manifested in the population of the dog syngameon.

So-called speciation happened in a surprisingly few number of generations from the original ancestors of the syngameons, and such leads us to some unorthodox ideas about biological history. It seems that all of the so-called species of animals naturally selected (they did not morph) from a far fewer number of original ancestors of the respective syngameons. This is borne out from ancient history.

Darwinists argue that an allowance of the teaching of alternative theories regarding biological origins in school would cause some kind of dumbing-down of the students' powers of logic and rationality.

The original ancestors of the members of the respective syngameons were of mutt-like genetic make-ups, and thus, they carried many combinations of genes for the wide variety of characteristics, which their progenies display today. It is similar that mutt-dogs will have pups of varying physical characteristics, but purebreds always breed the same kind of dog that looks like the parents. In a manner of speaking, the varying features of the offspring of the mutts are a microcosm of that which has occurred within the syngameons through the generations since the time of their respective original ancestors.

The offspring of the mutts (and of the original syngameon members) were born with favorable characteristics and with unfavorable characteristics for survival in their environments. Those with more favorable genetic features for their given environment survived to reproduce, the others did not, and as such is the process of so-called speciation within the syngameons, and that is genetic variation and natural selection within the respective syngameons—it is not Darwinian evolution.

The semantic fixation by the scientific establishment that creationists do not believe in evolution has been a powerful tool to prevent the presentation of alternatives to Darwinian evolution in the schools. If proponents of alternative theories to Darwinian evolution want to be taken seriously, we must let people know that we do believe in evolution per se, but we don't believe in Darwinian evolution.

The Georgia school system recently discussed whether or not a proviso should be added to the teaching of evolution that it is just a theory and not a fact, and that it has major weaknesses of which the students should be made aware. That's all well and good, except that the material under discussion should rightly be called Darwinian evolution.

Darwinists often argue that an allowance of the teaching of alternative theories regarding biological origins in the classrooms would cause some kind of dumbing-down of the students' powers of logic and rationality, when in reality, the presentation of models such as that which I have here in part presented would cause the students to think and properly consider the vast linkages of animals within the respective syngameons, and they would thus be more aware of the hybridization potentials between so-called species. And the presentation of this model would cause the students to desire to investigate the limits of the respective syngameons, and therefore, such investigations would be the practice of good science for and by our students.

This writer spent about a year on the *New York Times* message board under the category Human Origins discussing anthropology, geology, Darwinian evolution (and how creationists do in fact believe in evolution per se), and discussing the origins of the human kind with my not so kind foes who were almost all Darwinian liberals. They consistently maintained that an allowance of the presentation of alternative theories (not Darwinian) in the schools would cause the students to lose their appreciation for the scientific method. Thus, it would cause them to not think logically thereafter, and our future leaders would not produce any new ideas for scientific progress which my foes say derive from Darwinian theory, as if productive studies in chemistry, geology, astronomy, engineering, and medicine are somehow predicated upon a mysterious Darwinian matrix.

I asked my intellectual foes what scientific breakthroughs could be cited that reveal the supposed Darwinian underpinnings of all good science? After much prodding, they finally came up with two incredibly impotent examples to support their position, traffic-flow solutions and improved airplane wing designs. So there you have it, the best examples of the alleged Darwinian matrix, which should rightly underpin all quests for scientific innovation. As you can see, Darwinian theory has essentially no bearing on the trains of thought which are inherent in scientists' quests for innovations, and so, the notion that the presentation of non-Darwinian theories about biological origins in the classroom would somehow destroy our potential for future innovations is patently absurd.

And the supposed Darwinian evolution of an imaginary shrew-like creature to become (not through monkeys) the members of the human syngameon is accepted without question, because the Darwinian monolith says that it is so, and because creationists allegedly don't believe in evolution, and therefore,

should have no say in these matters. But the prime supposed evidences for the morphing of humankind from an imaginary shrew-like creature fall into one of three categories, fully human, fully ape, or fully and demonstrably fraudulent.

For instance, one of the classic supposed examples of the Darwinian evolution of the human kind is Piltdown man; however, this alleged creature which has been championed as a prime example of proof for the Darwinian evolution of humans was actually a fraudulent combination of a human skull and an ape jaw, of which plaster casts were made, and the casts were mailed off to and accepted by the great centers of learning of the world. Another alleged missing link known as Nebraska man was later determined to have been a creative rendering based upon what turned out to be only a pig's tooth.

The infamous supposed missing link named Lucy which was discovered by Louis Leakey is actually just an ape (or a chimp), and the other imagined missing links that have also been cited in the literature are also purely ape, or purely human, or purely fraudulent. Humans and apes are not of the same syngameon, so there obviously will continue to be no evidence of a genetic connection between the two in the fossil record.

It seems that the genetic variations within the human syngameon have been ongoing for a surprisingly short period of time. Studies of Y chromosome variations within the male human population show that the earliest male ancestor of today's men lived only thousands of years ago. The rate of Y chromosome variations among males through history may have been more rapid than first calculated, so the earliest male ancestor of ours could have lived only a few thousand years ago. And the variation of mitochondrial DNA in women has been measured. The results suggest that the measured variation occurred within one to ten thousand generations. However, the confidence level for that probability spread is 95 percent, so straying into the remaining 5 percent, the earliest female ancestor of the human syngameon may also have lived only a few thousand years ago.

Why did they stay the same through the imagined hundreds of millions of years of proposed natural morphing, and why is there no evidence of any evolutionary ancestors of the frogs, snails, snakes, turtles, and of all the other animals in the fossil record? It is because they are members of respective syngameons, which have genetic capacity limitations, such as that horses will not breed cows. The genetic limits of the respective syngameons merits further investigation, but it is obvious that vast numbers of so-called species are actually inter-fertile and thus are members of larger syngameons (as llamas, camels, and alpacas are of one syngameon). In the fossil record, fish are fish, birds are birds, clams are clams, and reptiles are reptiles, so the drumbeat of all that morphing is definitely a ruse.

It is time that we articulate the nuance that creationists do in fact believe in evolution (per se), but we don't believe in Darwinian evolution. Natural selection is merely a term for the genetic variation that has occurred within the respective syngameons because groups of ancestor animals of each syngameon moved off into disparate ecological niches as isolated breeding groups; therefore, evolution is not a term to be claimed exclusively for Darwinian theorists.

For the sake of intellectual honesty, and for the sake of good science, viable alternatives to Darwinian theory should be presented to the public at large and to the students in general because the Darwinian model is scientifically laughable, and because an alternative theory such as that summarized herewith has much explanatory power, whereas overly hyped Darwinian dogma explains nothing. And that is why Darwinian theory has been dubbed the supremely doubtable dogma. ❖

The American cockroach, *Periplaneta americana*. Cockroaches (order *Blattodea*) are one of the oldest insect orders with a fossil history extending back more than 300 million years. Here is a creature that knows how to survive. The roach was walking the Earth, looking much as it does today, long before dinosaurs were around. Hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of species of "noble" creatures have come into existence and gone into oblivion while the cockroach lives on. It breeds and it breeds, making it "fit" in Darwinian terms. Survival begins at the level of genes. The question is, "Which genes will dominate?" In human terms. will genes that make a white person white dominate the American human gene pool, thus ensuring the survival of whites as a distinct people? Or will they die out? The answer is to be found in which carriers of particular genes pass on more of their genetic material to the gene pool.

*[The great populist commentator and author, Lawrence Dennis, once said that a million years ago there were dinosaurs and cockroaches. (Actually it was more like 60 million years ago, but let that pass.) Today, only cockroaches. "That shows the survival of the fittest," he said.—W.A.C.]

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THE LOST RACE OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN

A mysterious, fair-complected race of civilizers ranged throughout the Pacific Ocean area hundreds or thousands of years before the voyages of Capt. Cook. Who were they?

BY FRANK JOSEPH

Easter Island is a 14-mile-long speck on the vast Pacific Ocean, more than 2,000 miles from South America. The colossal statues, known as "moai," found on this remote outpost of civilization are famous, but less well known are native accounts of a white-skinned race of foreigners who long ago brought the technical know-how needed to erect such immense works of art. The fair-complected civilizers were said to have been led by Hotu Matua, literally, the "Prolific Father," who arrived with his wife, children and court after some natural catastrophe destroyed their former homeland. He referred to their place of refuge as Rapanui, the "Island of the Sun," or *Te pito te henua*, the "Navel of the World."

Utterly dissimilar from native Polynesians, the newcomers introduced a written language, public works projects, divisions of labor management, art, astronomy, agriculture, and education. The racial identity of Hotu Matua, his family and followers has been a disturbing enigma for mainstream scholars since that eponymous Easter Sunday in 1772, when the Dutch explorer, Capt. Rogeveen, welcomed on board a native who was "a whole white man."[1]

Archeologists are still unable to explain the undeniable presence of a Caucasian people in the Pacific during prehistory. In the first professional expedition to Easter Island undertaken by the British archeologist, Katherine Routledge, in 1915, a native told her about the ancient Long-Ears, "the men who came from far away in ships." They saw they had pink cheeks, and they said they were gods. The last real "ariki," or chief, was said to be quite white. 'White like me?' I innocently asked. 'You!' they said, 'You are red,' the color in European cheeks."[2]

Brown concurred that red is "the term generally applied by Easter Islanders to Europeans. And *urukeku* is often translated, 'red-haired'." He went on to see something other than a Polynesian physiognomy in the towering moai, "and if the fine, oval faces, the large eyes, the short upper lip and the thin, often Apollo's bow lips, are any guide to race, they indicate a Caucasoid race."[3]

When genetic testing was initiated in the 1990s, the results were unexpected. They demonstrated the presence of Basque genes among the mixed Rapanui population.[4] The Basque are not Indo-Europeans, but regarded by many anthropologists as the direct descendants of a stone age people who occupied the European continent and British Isles 40,000 to 3,000 years ago. They were the great cave artists of Lascaux and, later, the prolific megalith-builders of Carnac. They also appear related to similar populations in northern China, where the naturally mummified remains of non-Mongoloid inhabitants have been exhumed, and among the Caucasian Ainu, the original inhabitants of Japan, who preceded the arrival of Mongoloid peoples from Korea by nearly 8,000 years. It is here, strangely enough, that the closest physical comparison with the moai may be

found, not anywhere throughout Polynesia. Although Easter Island lies 8,250 miles away, the northwest coastal residents of Hokkaido, with their high foreheads and pursed lips, most resemble the type portrayed in the great statues. These atypical Japanese are themselves directly descended from the Ainu, but with an untraceable ethnic admixture. Their lineage could go back to the same people who settled at Rapanui and Hokkaido. In Hawaii, a light-skinned culture bearer, Hakea, was believed to have used the power of mana (powers that seemed "magical" to native Polynesians) to build huge temples from great stones. He and his followers were a white people, according to the Hawaiian "Chant of Creation," the *Kumulipo*: "Born was Hakea, fair-haired, a male."[5]

Until the end of the 20th century, the Polynesian Maori were generally considered New Zealand's first inhabitants, arriving around A.D. 1150. But in 1996, local bones of *Rattus exulans* radiocarbon dated by anthropologists told a different story. According to R.N. Holdaway in *Nature* magazine, "The data suggest that the Pacific rat was established on both main islands of New Zealand nearly 2,000 years ago. The rat is unlikely to have arrived without human assistance, on, for example, natural rafts."[6]

He was supported by archeologist David Sutton, who found "evidence of burn-offs and unexplained erosion in New Zealand that can reasonably be related to pre-Maori contacts by some unidentified people."[7]

The Easter Island statues clearly show a European-like people. With long heads, sharp and prominent noses and chins, they could pass on simple bone structure as Swedes. They do not resemble the average modern Polynesian islanders at all. In most cultures, mythical heroes and great leaders are depicted as being similar to the people who do the sculpting or painting. Thus we see a blond Jesus in the illustrations in *The Book of Mormon* and a Mongoloid Buddha in China or Japan. (The original Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama, was in reality an upper-caste Indian.) If the ancient residents of Easter Island sculpted such Aryan-looking statues (and they did), it probably reflects the fact that they themselves were of Caucasoid stock. Rapanui legends confirm the existence of a white race in olden times, and Thor Heyerdahl found a few Easter Islanders even in the 20th century who could trace their ancestry back to the prehistoric white people.

Another archeologist, George Cook, dated nearly 2,000 megaliths in the Waipoua Forest of the New Zealand Northland to unknown builders who preceded the Maoris.[8]

Some of their own traditions describe a light-skinned race, the Moriori, as the oldest population in New Zealand. The Morioris' former existence is beyond doubt, because they were

The standing stones of Avebury (left) form the largest of Britain's stone circles, with a diameter (for the outer circle) of nearly three-fourths of a mile. Many of the stones are missing now, fallen a sacrifice to the ignorance and avarice of the little village unluckily placed within it, but enough of the original stones are left standing to convey a clear impression that this was a site of major importance to the people who lived in the area 4,000 years ago. Intersecting the south margin of the circle is a double line of stones known as "the avenue," believed to be a processional way leading back to another stone circle, now vanished, known as "the sanctuary." **Right,** the small town of Carnac in southern Brittany is famous for the rows of standing stones stretching over a mile or so in a northeasterly direction. Much plundered in centuries past for stone, these fabulous relics gained greater respect in the 20th and 21st centuries and are now under state protection. Carnac, too, has its processional way, like Avebury. The author believes much-removed offspring of the sophisticated Cro-Magnon man may have been responsible for these stone constructions and others found around the world.

visited on their last stronghold, Chatham Island, about 500 miles east of New Zealand, by modern European explorers in the early 19th century. As recently as 1835, the Maoris invaded Chatham, reducing its inhabitants to slavery, followed by a period of genocide that included cannibal feasts. "No one escaped," a Maori was quoted has having said.

"But what of that? It was in accordance with our custom."[9]

A surprising archeological find was made in New Zealand during the last years of the 20th century, immediately south of Lake Taupo. The Kaimanawa Wall is a step-pyramid or terraced, ceremonial "marae" of immense proportions. Childress, who investigated the site in 1996, wrote that "the blocks seem to be a standard 1.8 meters long by 1.5 meters high. The bottom block runs straight down to 1.7 meters and beyond. The blocks run for 25 meters in a straight line from east to west and the wall faces due north. The wall consists of approximately 10 regular blocks that are seemingly cut and fitted together without mortar."[10]

It was built by the Wai-ta-hanui, New Zealand's oldest known tribe, pre-dating the arrival of the Maori, formerly so numerous they made up 200 tribes. As of 1988, only 140 mixed descendants were still alive. Their ancestors were also known as the Moriori, Wai-ta-hanui, or Urukehu, the "People of the West," fair-skinned, hazel-eyed red-heads, who came from a splendid kingdom utterly overwhelmed by the sea.

In 1940, archeologists found the oldest city in North America, at Point Hope, Alaska. It had well laid-out streets for at least 2,000 inhabitants well before the close of the last ice age.

On the other side of the Pacific, archeologists found the oldest city in North America, buried under the ice north of the Arctic Circle. The Alaskan find was made in 1940, but has received scant attention since. Discovered at Point Hope, near Ipiutak, its well laid-out streets accommodated at least 2,000 inhabitants about 10,000 years ago, before the close of the last ice age. Among the artifacts retrieved from under the permafrost was an ivory spiral composed of two elements carved in the round. It is encountered nowhere else in America, but can be traced to, of all peoples, the Japanese Ainu. Their Caucasoid connection to the Point Hope site reappeared in a cemetery excavated by Marks and Rainy, its discoverers. The human remains they unearthed belonged to individuals taller and more slender than the indigenous inhabitants, with cranial details similar to contemporary Cro-Magnon skulls.[11]

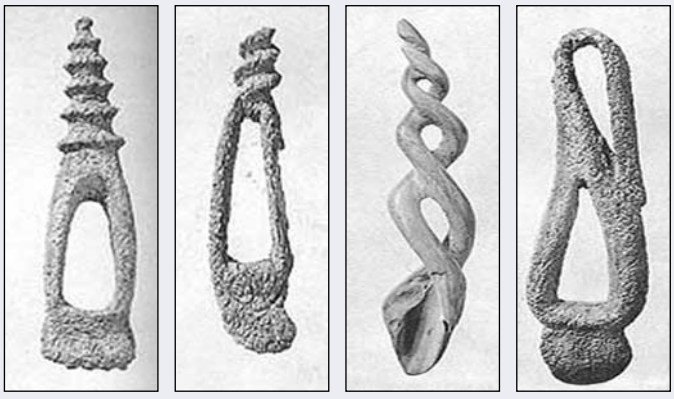
They also had blond hair. According to F.S. Pettyjohn of *Ancient American* magazine, "some scientists remark on the resemblance of this vanished people to the Ainu." His article features the photograph of a red-haired mummy belonging to the prehistoric Alaskans, "one of perhaps thousands unearthed over the course of nearly 300 years. The Eskimo, who overran the entire Catherine Archipelago from the Alaskan mainland, intermarried with the original inhabitants, and inherited much of their physical characteristics, as well as their culture, to become the historic Aleut, very few of whom still exist. . . . There were still a few members of this mysterious race surviving on the Northern Kurile Islands

when the Russians arrived in 1741." He writes that these Caucasian inhabitants:

> [H]unted in the sea for subsidence, practiced mummification of the dead, operated a decimal system that could tabulate up to one hundred thousand, and used a twelve-month calendar. They had a working knowledge of astronomy and anatomy, human and animal, setting simple fractures and performing operations, one in particular being the removal of eye abscesses. Experts at sea, they were fearless in their pursuit of whales, walrus, sea cows, sea lions and seals. Combustible sulfur was used to start fires, with sparks being struck from rocks containing pyrite. They also mined copper and iron sulfides, oxides, synite, slate, sandstone, pumice, greenstone and many other minerals, which they used as paint for their lamps, dishes, tables, tools and weapons.

Despite the depredations of religious fanatics and the indifference of conventional scholars, physical evidence of the ancient Alaskans still exists. As Pettyjohn remarks, "The Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, D.C., is the only official repository for the few remaining Alaskan mummies. Large numbers of them were burned by early Christian missionaries jealous of all forms of 'paganism.' But there are doubtless many more yet to be unearthed in the frozen northlands. Perhaps enough will be found in future excavations to determine once and for all the identity of this fair-haired people who long ago dominated what has since become the largest state in the union."[12]

They were almost certainly the same Caucasians who built the metropolis at Ipiutak. "According to Yurok Indian traditions," observed Edward Keithahan, a foremost authority on the aboriginal inhabitants of the Pacific Northwest, "before their ancestors arrived at the Klamath River, the land was occupied by a white-skinned people they described as moral and civilized, and shared what they had with the Yurok, who remembered them as the Wah-gas. Refugees arriving from the cataclysm were depicted in local myth as fair-skinned, red-haired seafarers who took wives among the ancestors of the Indians. This legendary portrayal seems borne out by the natives themselves, who exhibited a high incidence of white characteristics that perplexed early European visitors. British explorer, George Dixon, marveled that an indigenous woman of Yakutat he saw in 1787 "had all the cheerful glow of an English milk-maid; and the healthy red which flushed her cheek was even beautifully contrasted with the whiteness of her neck; her forehead so remarkably clear that the translucent veins were seen meandering even in their minutest branches—in short, she was what would be reckoned handsome even in England." The following year, another British visitor, John Meares, said the Nootka women of Vancouver Island "not only possessed the fair complexion of Europe, but features that would have attracted notice for their delicacy and beauty in those parts of the world where the qualities of the human form are best understood." In 1817, Camille de Roquefeuil, a French navigator, said, "We saw several men and a greater number of women whose complexion differed from white only by a tinge of pale yellow. The greater number of the Indians have black hair, the remainder a light red."



In 1939 and 1940, one of the most startling and important finds of the century was made at Point Hope in Alaska, on the Bering Strait: an ancient city of about 800 houses, about 130 miles within the Arctic Circle. The population was larger than that of the city of Fairbanks in 1950 "Ipiutak," as the location of this ancient city is called by the present Eskimos, must have been built before the Christian era; 2,000 years is thought a conservative estimate of its age. The excavations have yielded beautiful ivory carvings unlike any known Eskimo or other American Indian culture of the northern regions. Fashioned of logs, the strange tombs gave up skeletons that stared up at the excavators with artificial eyeballs carved of ivory and inlaid with jet. Numerous delicately made and engraved implements (such as those shown above) also found in the graves, resembled some of those produced in North China two or three thousand years ago; others resemble carvings of the Ainu people in northern Japan and the natives of the Amur River in Siberia. The material culture of these people was not a simple one, of the kind usually found in the Arctic, but elaborate and that of a sophisticated people, in this sense more advanced than any known Eskimos. Ipiutak's population was 4,000 or more. How did they survive in such numbers during the six months of winter darkness? What is found points to a different climate from that of the present in this part of Alaska.

1421 The Year China Discovered America

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Mysterious Nan Madol

Prehistoric stone-built structures on the Pacific island of Pohnpei (Ponape), Micronesia, and on several neighboring islands, indicate the presence in ancient times of an unknown civilization. A massive breakwater runs along the edge of the sea. Out to sea lie other islands, where there are scattered remains of another ancient sea wall. The most remarkable ruins are on the Islet Tanack. The waterfront is filled with a solid line of massive stone-work about six feet wide and six feet above the shallow waterway. Above this is a striking example of immensely solid cyclopean masonry—a great wall 20 feet high and 10 feet thick. Various enclosures are walled to a height of 40 feet and there is a massive subterranean vault roofed with enormous slabs of basalt. A group of more than 90 manmade islands around Ponape covers an area of 11 square miles. The group is protected by a reef, but to the east where the reef is broken, the ancient builders constructed a massive breakwater that stretches south for three miles. The basalt used in much of this work was transported a distance of 30 miles. The artificial islands are raised on basalt platforms anywhere from five to 10 feet above water level, then topped by huge walls—in the case of Nan Tauach, 30 feet high and 10 feet thick. The largest stones, at Nan Douwas, are about 50 tons. Additional structures are up to 120 feet under the sea.

Who's Trying to Hide the **Ancient Ainu Presence** in America?

No Bone Unturned: The Legal Battle for America's Oldest Skeletons. Investigative journalist Jeff Benedict not only unveils a compelling portrait of the man behind America's most notorious case of historical suppression but also gives a fascinating look inside the world of forensic science as seen through the eyes of a leading specialist, the Smithsonian's Doug Owsley. Just days before Owsley was to begin studying the Kennewick skeleton, federal authorities seized it and announced it would be repatriated to the Native American tribes who claimed it as their own. For six years Owsley fought a legal and politically charged battle that put everything at risk. #387, hardback, 304 pages, ***$25.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. NEW softcover: $13.95, #387A. Add $3 S&H per book inside the U.S.; $6 outside the U.S. Send payment using form on page 80 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 and charge to Visa or MasterCard.

Among the Kaigani Haidas, who originated totem pole construction after discovering the first example, "red hair is still quite common," according to Keithahan.[13]

These anomalous physical traits appear to be genetic traces of Killer Whale People who, as stated in native myth, arrived on British Columbian shores after the inundation of their homeland. So too, in stories of a Great Flood repeated throughout Oceania the survivors are often, if not usually, characterized as light-skinned and red-haired. The lost white race was not unknown in what is now California. William Donato, foremost investigator of the Bimini Road, wrote of the "Western Whites" for *Ancient American*: "In the 16th century, Cabrillo described the people of Gha-las-Hat (California's San Nicholas Island) as being more advanced than those of the mainland. He described the women as having 'fine forms, beautiful eyes and a modest demeanor', and the children as being 'white, with light hair and ruddy cheeks'. Their culture seems to have been a variant of the Chumash-Gabrieleno. Old ship logs and other contemporary written accounts also refer to the 'white-skinned' Native American communities on Santa Catalina Island. A study of human crania cited by Dr. Jeffrey Goodman showed that the ancient Channel Islanders had the greatest affinity with a group label 'archaic Caucasoid'."[14]

Today's Ainu are modern remnants of this lost race which also appears among 9,000-year-old skeletal remains found in Washington state (the so-called "Kennewick Man"), and the bearded Haidas of coastal British Columbia, and they left traces of their DNA in parts of Polynesia. The great British scholar Edgerton Sykes stated that the Ainus "represent a racial complex which is completely different from that of either Japan or China, and, as such, they were probably the remains of the population of the northernmost culture of the disaster period."[15]

Complementing his conclusion, the Ainus recall a time when the sea suddenly rose over the land, drowning most humans, only a few of whom survived by climbing to mountain tops. Traces of this ancient white race extend along the Pacific coasts of South America. A large, unknown number of mummies excavated from Peru's Nazca Desert and associated by archeologists with the Paracas Culture responsible for the drawings are redheaded. An outstanding collection of these mummies is preserved at Lima's Herrera Museum, where they are on public display in their own room. About a third have bright red hair; a smaller fraction are blond to reddish blond and light auburn—this among a native Andean population of black-haired people. Heyerdahl's inquiries established that hair loses its sheen after death, but its color remains unchanged.[16]

The glass-encased mummies allow close inspection of the hair roots, which, under the scrutiny of a magnifying glass, show no indication of having been dyed red or blond. The Andean mummies tell of more than their racially anomalous identity, and indicate an antiquity far deeper than the 1st century B.C.

origins assigned to them by conventional archeologists. Native oral traditions from a dozen or more disparate cultures separated by thousands of miles combine with archeological evidence across Polynesia, Japan and the Americas to affirm that a white race did indeed bring early civilization to the Pacific in deep antiquity. The origins of this lost people and what became of them, however, are far less certain. (For more on the Basques, see TBR June 1995. For more on Easter Island, see TBR September/October 2001. For more on New Zealand, see TBR March/April 2005.—Ed.) ❖

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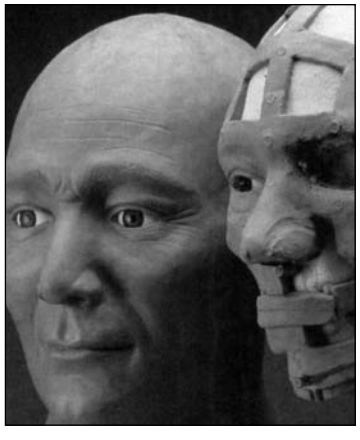
According to scholar Andis Kaulins, ancient megalithic sites are remnants of ancient local, regional and worldwide Neolithic surveys of the Earth by astronomy. According to his theory, megaliths were carved and "sculpted" with figures and cup marks to represent stars, asterisms and constellations, long before the modern astrological Zodiac was known. Megalithic sites from England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Benelux, France, Italy, Malta, Greece, Turkey, Scandinavia, Russia, the Near East, the Far East, the United States and Canada among others, have been analyzed by Kaulins. Above, remnants of the Ashizuri megalith site in Japan. Was there a single, worldwide, astronomically savvy megalith-building culture responsible for instigating the creation of these sites?

FRANK JOSEPH is a supporter of what has been called the hyper-diffusionist approach to prehistory. He was born in Chicago in 1944. His father, a Jew, spent time in the Dachau concentration camp. Joseph is the author of the books *The Destruction of Atlantis* and *Atlantis in Wisconsin*. He is also the associate editor of *The Ancient American* magazine. To subscribe, call 1-877-494-0044.

The Mystery of the First Americans

The Saga of the Kennewick Man



Just who made it to America first? Could it have been ancient Caucasoids from Asia? This video explores the discovery of the 9,000-year-old Kennewick Man skeleton and the implications of this find on the accepted theories of the populating of the Americas. The skeleton, you see, is that of a male of an ancient Caucasoid race. Also details American Indian and Establishment efforts—with the help of Bill Clinton—to bury the site where the skeleton was found under tons of rubble—to hide the truth about the first Americans. #243, VHS, 100 minutes, ***$20.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S. Add $6 S&H if mailed outside the U.S. Send payment with the form on page 80 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free and charge to Visa or MasterCard. See more books and videos online at www.barnesreview.org.

Blood on the Southern Cross

Eureka 1854 versus Eureka 2005

DAVID HANCOCK/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

"It was a revolution—small in size, but great politically; it was a strike against injustice and oppression. . . . It is another instance of a victory won by a lost battle. It adds an honorable page to history; the people know it and are proud of it. They keep green the memory of the men who fell at the Eureka Stockade." —Mark Twain, 1897

Above, Student Brianna Pike holds out copies of a newspaper that commemorates the 150th anniversary of the Eureka Stockade Rebellion to passersby in Sydney, Australia. The uprising occurred in December 1854 after golddiggers of Irish, Scottish, Welsh, Italian and American (and other) descent refused to pay a tax to the British crown for the right to mine gold discovered in the colony. The rebellion was crushed by British troops, but such was the sympathy for the miners that news reports from the time said the colony was as close to civil war as was possible.

It happened at dawn on December 3, 1854: Soldiers and police stormed the Eureka Stockade in Ballarat. When the violence ended, more than 30 diggers and six troops were dead. It was on November 11, 1854, that up to 10,000 gold diggers and their families gathered at Bakery Hill in Ballarat. There, amid heat and flies, grog sellers and government spies, they adopted a charter setting forth their grievances and their hopes. The words of the Ballarat Reform League Charter, with their echoes of the American Revolution, are remarkable. "It is the inalienable right of every citizen to have a voice in making the laws he is called upon to obey," it begins."Taxation without representation is tyranny," reads another part. Left, J.B. Henderson's watercolor of the Eureka Stockade protest, 1854. Henderson was at the site only a few hours after the fight.

By Geoff Muirden

Few of TBR's subscribers live in Australia, but certainly they, as well as other subscribers, will be interested in this tale of the Eureka Revolution. These men were little celebrated in their own lifetimes for making a stand under the Southern Cross at Eureka. It seems that for a generation after, the inclination among officialdom and the Ballarat community alike was to forget the incident. It took many decades for Eureka to be recognized as a good influence on the Australian system of government. The most conservative of Australia's prime ministers, Robert Menzies, 100 years after the event, stated that, "Freedom of speech, the right to vote and political equality are the hallmarks of the historic uprising. The Eureka revolution was an earnest attempt at democratic government."

On December 3, 2004, in Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, occurred the 150th anniversary of the Eureka Stockade massacre, and comments at the Eureka celebration were made by the father of David Hicks, a man arrested and held without trial by the U.S> government at Guantanamo Bay.

Despite heckling from a demonstrator, who objected to his "politicizing" Eureka (something which many other speakers, before have done and, no doubt will do again in future) he made the valid point that there were injustices at the Eureka Stockade and injustices continue today. In the circumstances, his speech was moderate, not calling for "revolution" but for a proper understanding and appreciation of his son's plight at the hands of the Pentagon and the need for reform.

This raises the issue, inadequately considered at the time, what would happen if anything like Eureka were to happen in 2005? Would such "rebel forces" be crushed with the same force? Would they get a better or worse deal than the Eureka rebels did in 1854?

In that era, the Eurekans had "right" on their side. The miners were fully justified in protesting against the injustices of the system, which demanded that they have a license, which must be shown on demand to thuggish ex-convict police officials.

As the gold rush developed and the population rushed into the goldfields, gold near the surface was soon mined, and it was necessary to resort to expensive methods of deep lead mining in shafts where miners risked cave-ins that could trap or kill diggers. The equipment was expensive and involved burrowing further underground to find ever more elusive gold, a hot, sweaty and dangerous task. The Victorian government demanded that they get a license, and the difficulties were enhanced when it was necessary to clamber out of deep pits after possibly hours of search that might produce nothing, only to have a license demanded by brutal police.

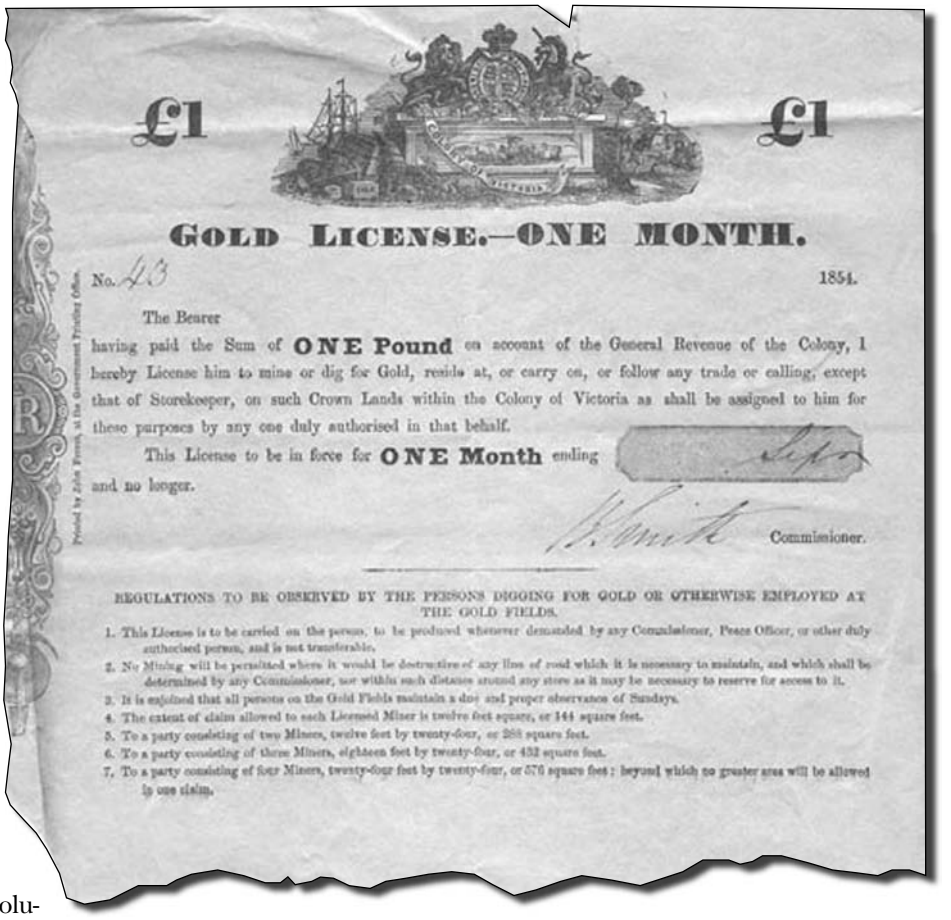
The Victorian government demanded that licenses be acquired, and the difficulties were enhanced when miners had to clamber out of deep pits to show their licenses to brutal police.

Even before discontent at Ballarat, a warning was given at Bendigo in 1853 as a petition submitted by thousands of miners presented to the government demanded a change to this iniquitous system. The government bowed to pressure at Bendigo in 1853 by halving the miners' license fee, but still could not force all the miners to take out the reduced fee.

The colony of Victoria was near bankruptcy and would not yield to digger demands for financial reform. Victorian government policy favored the squatters who refused to pay the main burden of taxation and thrust it onto the miners.

Matters were made much worse by financial scandals and racketeering. The diggers were in the position of the American

The gold commissioners were very prominent on the early diggings at Ballarat, Australia. The obnoxious gold license fee (right) soon began, and by September 24, 1851, 160 had been taken out. The government had determined upon a weekly armed escort for the safe conveyance of gold from Buninyong to Geelong, and thence by steamer to Melbourne. It was to leave Buninyong at 6 a.m. and arrive at Geelong at 4 p.m. and to arrive finally at Melbourne at 3:30 p.m. the following day. Although the government was to take "every precaution" for the safety of the gold, in the event of its loss it was to take no responsibility.



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GOLD LICENSE.—ONE MONTH.

No. 43 1854.

The Bearer

having paid the Sum of **ONE Pound** on account of the General Revenue of the Colony, I hereby License him to mine or dig for Gold, reside at, or carry on, or follow any trade or calling, except that of Storekeeper, on such Crown Lands within the Colony of Victoria as shall be assigned to him for these purposes by any one duly authorised in that behalf.

This License to be in force for **ONE Month** ending Sept

and no longer.

W. Smith Commissioner.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE PERSONS DIGGING FOR GOLD OR OTHERWISE EMPLOYED AT THE GOLD FIELDS.

1. This License is to be carried on the person, to be produced whenever demanded by any Commissioner, Peace Officer, or other duly authorised person, and is not transferable.
2. No Mining will be permitted where it would be destructive of any line of road which it is necessary to maintain, and which shall be determined by any Commissioner, nor within such distance around any store as it may be necessary to reserve for access to it.
3. It is enjoined that all persons on the Gold Fields maintain a due and proper observance of Sundays.
4. The extent of claim allowed to each Licensed Miner is twelve feet square, or 144 square feet.
5. To a party consisting of two Miners, twelve feet by twenty-four, or 288 square feet.
6. To a party consisting of three Miners, eighteen feet by twenty-four, or 432 square feet.
7. To a party consisting of four Miners, twenty-four feet by twenty-four, or 576 square feet; beyond which no greater area will be allowed in one claim.

colonists who had called for "no taxation without representation." They included Americans in their midst as a factor causing discontent, but many different races and nationalities took up miner oppression and grievances.

These grievances were enhanced by a government policy of increasing license hunts from once a month to twice weekly. In addition, as the yields of payable gold went down, there was less chance that miners could even pay the license fee, let alone profit from the goldfields.

The year 1848 had been the "year of revolutions" in Europe and the government was determined to nip possible rebellion in the bud. But its brutal policies of repression made things worse.

The incident in which a hotel proprietor, Bentley, killed a popular digger, James Scobie, stirred up resentment when Bentley was exonerated by a corrupt magistrate, D'Ewes. After the irate miners burned down the hotel, the government tried Bentley again, and this time found him guilty. The matter might have ended there, but Hotham, determined to impose his rule, seized three diggers and accused them of burning the hotel.

On November 11, 1854, a massive public meeting in Ballarat led to the formation of the Ballarat Reform League. Many miners came because of the Bentley incident. The league generated a political program calling for an end to goldfields abuses of power and greater political representation.

The demands for democracy were mainly of Chartist origin (a democratic people's movement active in England). Humffray, the president, was a Chartist.

The league demands were rejected by the government.

While the miners tried to have the diggers released, Hotham increased the license hunts and reinforced the military garrison at Ballarat. On Bakery Hill, Ballarat, November 29, 1854, 12,000 diggers gathered. The Eureka Flag was raised for the first time and the diggers pledged to burn their licenses and protect one another against the police. The famous Eureka Oath was sworn: "We swear by the Southern Cross to stand truly by each other and fight to defend our rights and liberties."

Since Bakery Hill was within sight of the government camp, a decision was made to erect a Eureka Stockade, out of sight of the soldiers, a defensive structure where the rebels could drill.

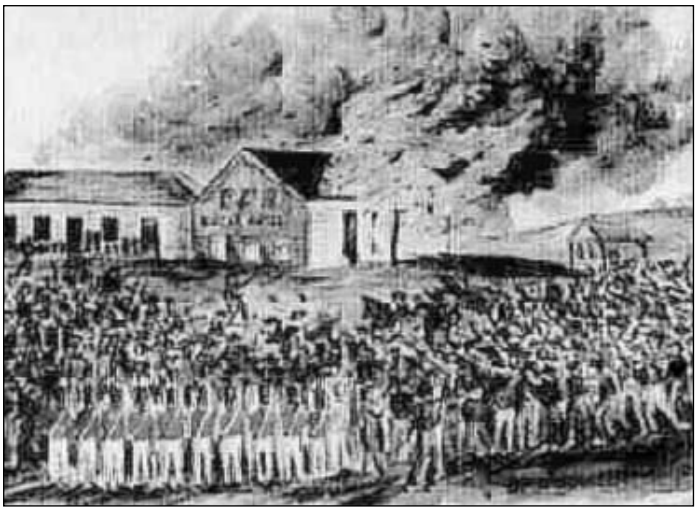
The government forces attacked in the early morning of Sunday, December 3, 1854, at a time when government spies determined that there would be few people in the stockade. Some people felt at the time that the government would not profane the Christian Sabbath by attacking on a Sunday, but the soldiers had no such qualms. The diggers in the stockade were few in number, poorly armed and surprised. The battle lasted only about a quarter of an hour. About 50 diggers and five soldiers were killed but, even after having killed the miners, the police went berserk, and started attacking bystanders in a bloody massacre. About 120 diggers were imprisoned in the government camp, and 13 were sent to Melbourne for trial under charges of high treason.

Popular support for the diggers was so strong that juries acquitted all the accused of the charges. License hunts almost ceased.

Hotham called for the Gold Fields Royal Commission whose report gave the diggers almost all they asked for. The digger's license was replaced by a miner's right, costing one pound a year. This gave the miners the right to mine gold and vote in elections.

(Most comments above from John Molony's *Eureka*, Melbourne, University Press, 2001.)

Fulsome comments have been made of the significance of the Eureka Rebellion. The famous American author Mark Twain said of Eureka, "[I]t was a revolution—small in size, but great politically; it was a strike for liberty, a struggle for the principle, a



At top, Charles Doudiet's (recently discovered) contemporary sketch captures the moment when James Bentley's Eureka Hotel was torched by a mob on October 17, 1854. Many historians believe this was the catalyst for the Eureka Rebellion. The hotel was said to have been torched because a gold miner, James Scobie, was murdered there and the killer was exonerated. (Later the culprit was retried and convicted by the government.) Right, Peter Lalor was one of the leaders at the 1854 Eureka Stockade. He was born in Ireland and came to Victoria with his brother in 1852 during the Irish Potato Genocide. When he arrived in Melbourne he started work straight away on the railway that went from Melbourne to Geelong. In 1854, he moved to Ballarat and staked a claim on the Eureka land. When the attack happened on the stockade Lalor was named their leader. Lalor had his left arm amputated because of the injury he sustained in the battle. In 1856 Lalor was a member of the Legislative Assembly of North Grenville. He became the speaker in 1887 and died in 1889 at his son's home in California. At far right, Norman Lindsay's rendition of Lalor inspiring the Ballarat miners to fight, now found in the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery.

stand against injustice and oppression . . . it is another instance of a victory won by a lost battle. It adds an honorable page to history; the people know it and are proud of it. They keep green the memory of the men who fell at the Eureka Stockade." (Cited in *Historical Studies: Eureka Supplement*, Carlton, Melbourne University Press, 1965, 94.) Indeed, it has been remembered ever since.

The last living member of the Eureka Stockade, John L. Potter, who died in 1931, commented that "though the diggers were defeated in battle, their cause was won. The gold license was modified, Parliamentary representation was granted, and Ballarat entered upon a new era of progress." (*Op. cit.,* 126)

Historian Geoffrey Blainey claimed, in a talk to the ABCF on November 26, 2004, that by 1857 "Victoria had close to the most democratic system in the world," but he also mentions that "South Australia won democracy at the same time without a shot being fired." In fact, he believes that South Australia was really the leader in democracy. He remarks that about the only thing in which Victoria trumped S.A. was in the secret ballot.

But certainly a case can be made that the Eureka Rebellion, in which a largely Anglo-Saxon and Keltic population called on the British heritage of "democratic freedom," was successful in promoting democracy.

Let us "fast forward" to 2005 and see what would happen if something like a Eureka rebellion or demonstration against the government took place now. It need not, of course, be about mining or be in Ballarat, but let us imagine some kind of rebellion against intolerable conditions in 2005 Australia, with armed men talking of rebellion, and imagine what could happen. Some who mention the way the Eureka rebellion brought "democratic relief" have stopped at that point, and implied that the democracy achieved then is still alive and well and in place in this year of grace 2005 as if the gains made were still firmly in place.

Nothing could be further from the truth. It is like saying that President George W. Bush is faithfully implementing the plans of the American Founding Fathers and the inalienable rights embodied in the U.S. Constitution. Anyone who seriously imagines that has lost touch with reality. Bush has ignored the decline

of American freedom even before 9-11 and the way, since 9-11, that such abominations as the USA Patriot Act have worked to impose a form of martial law and abolish all the attempted freedoms for which the U.S. Founding Fathers worked.

What fate would any "rebels," whether of Eureka or some other threat to government authority, meet with today? First of all, they would be labeled "terrorists," which would bring them under legislation passed by the Australian federal government, notably in the Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO) bills and Australian federal police laws, which give draconian powers to the government, according to which the magic words "national security" need only be pronounced to "justify" whatever the security forces feel like doing. If it suited the government to do so, any act of political suppression including the arrest or assassination of "rebel" leaders, named "terrorists," could take place without media coverage. However, if the media did cover it, spin doctors would state whatever lies were topical at the time to "discredit" the cause, however just, that motivated the uprising or protest.

A major reason why the Eureka rebels, despite being accused of high treason and sent for trial, were nevertheless acquitted, is that public opinion was backing them.

Admittedly, Eureka's championing of a republic would be fashionable nowadays in many circles but, as Flint's book *Twilight of the Elites* makes plain, it is not because it offers better "democracy" but because it serves the "elite" who want to force it on the people by surreptitious means and manipulation, and who choose to ignore a public referendum rejecting the idea. They are not concerned to promote greater personal freedom.

Assuming that the government does not like attracting multicultural forces that rebel against government authority (although, of course, to object would be "racist"), nevertheless any kind of (Eureka?) "Rebellion" now with the multinational groups that the Eureka rebels had in the 1850s would create a problem. It would call them "terrorists."

A major reason why the Eureka rebels, despite being accused of high treason and sent for trial, were nevertheless acquitted, is that public opinion was backing them. Now that trial by jury is almost extinct, and banned by ASIO and Australian Federal Police (AFP) laws, no such public exposure of the injustices that lay behind the rebellion would be permitted nor would there be any effective moves for reform, such as existed after the 1854 Eureka Rebellion. Vital evidence would be withheld to protect "national security" against "terrorists." Arbitrary arrests would be common, including those "suspected" of knowing about "terrorist activities." Few appreciate just how totalitarian "anti-terrorist legislation" is, especially since 9-11, which provided the excuse to unleash draconian controls on citizens, initially in the United States and then, around the world.

Sept. 11 was followed by the USA Patriot Act, which virtually suppressed all freedoms under the U.S. Constitution and tried to create a martial law situation. It was rushed through Congress so fast that virtually no Senator had a chance to assess it properly. Its creation seems to be based on the assumption that since terrorists threaten "democratic freedom" we might as well create an autocracy to "safeguard" democratic freedoms, rather like the general that said he had to destroy a village in order to "save it."

This was followed by the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq, both allegedly "terrorist" states. To stop their "terrorism," the United States and its allies resorted to war, the supreme act of terrorism, in order to "rescue" the world from terrorism. Iraq was accused of having weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), strange coming from the United States, which has the biggest stock of WMDs in the world. It neglected to cast a massive mote out of its own eyes first. And discovering that Iraq did not have WMDs did not lead to admission of government fault or withdrawal.

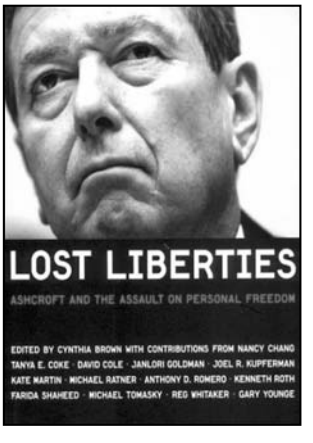
Draconian legislation based on these lunatic principles has been imposed around the world, including the U.S., UK and Australia, mostly with supine acquiescence, as longstanding principles of democracy, including trial by jury, "innocent until proven guilty," freedom from arbitrary arrest, and compensation for unjust arrest, are thrown into the trashcan.

The Guardian Weekly, Vol. 172 No. 5, Jan. 21-27, 2005, article headed "U.S. accused of setting bad example over human

What's Left of Our Constitution?

Lost Liberties: Ashcroft and the Assault on Personal Freedom

Thirteen authors, many of them lawyers representing groups devoted to protecting civil liberties in America, wrote this collection of informative and frightening essays warning of the accelerating erosion of our liberty in the past half decade. These experts examined the so-called "Patriot Act" and chronicled the history of repression in times of "national crises." Not since the internment of Japanese, Italian and German Americans has there been such an assault on the Constitution and our liberty. And the trend is predicted to continue under the latest attorney general, Alberto Gonzalez. Find out what John Ashcroft did to facilitate this appalling loss of constitutional rights. #409, 326 pages, softcover, ***$17.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S.; $6 S&H outside the U.S. Send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. or call TBR BOOK CLUB 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge your purchase to Visa or MasterCard.


LOST LIBERTIES
ASHCROFT AND THE ASSAULT ON PERSONAL FREEDOM
EDITED BY CYNTHIA BROWN WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NANCY CHANG
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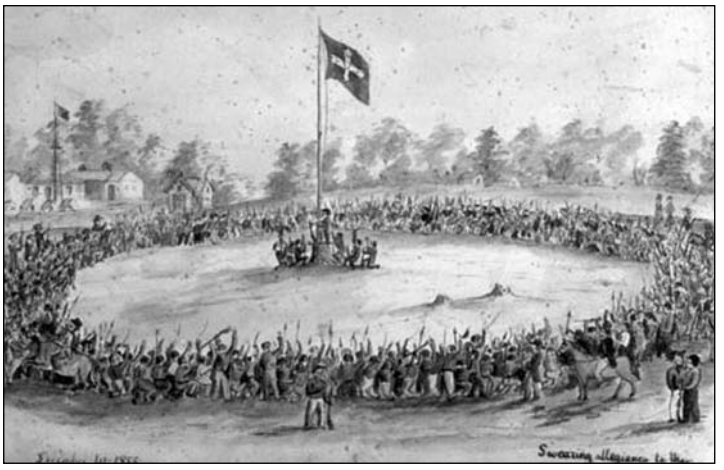


rights," cites a report from the New York-based Human Rights Watch, commenting that "U.S. abuses have provided a new rallying cry for terrorist recruiters, and the pictures from Abu Ghraib have become the recruiting posters for Terrorism, Inc."

The report says that America's disregard of human rights has encouraged other countries to follow suit, including Egypt, which has defended renewing "emergency" laws by referring to U.S. "anti-terror" legislation; Malaysia justifies detention without trial by invoking Guantanamo; Russia cites Abu Ghraib to blame abuse in Chechnya on low-ranking soldiers.

The U.S. Senate overturned legislation imposing restrictions on extreme interrogation methods. Condoleezza Rice, National Security Advisor, complains that "it provides legal protection to foreign prisoners to which they are not now entitled."

EU Human Rights Watch warns that the British government refuses to rule out information from torture. Steve Crawshaw, the London director of Human Rights Watch said: "It was dismaying that it needed a law lord's judgment (Lord Hoffman) to rule that detention without trial was not acceptable in a democracy. It is even more dismaying that the British government seems reluctant to concede this."

Human Rights Watch also sees shortcomings in security laws in Iraq proposed by the U.S., which let defendants be detained without judicial warrants and without access to a lawyer. (*The Guardian Weekly*, *op. cit.*, front page.)

It was refreshing, if uncommon, to read the English judge, Lord Hoffman, on Blair's attempt to destroy the Human Rights Act by allowing imprisonment of foreign terror suspects without trial, commenting that "the real threat to the life of the nation, in the sense of a people living in accordance with its traditional laws and political values, comes not from terrorism but from laws such as these . . . this case calls into question the very existence of an ancient liberty of which this country (UK) has until now been very proud: freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention." This is part of our heritage which few people seem to understand or care about, so corrupted have we become.

This repressive legislation has been used as a pretext to "defend freedom" whereas it kills freedom by its provisions and establishes a totalitarian state system.

An example of how the system works is that of Mahmoud Habib, released from confinement in Guantanamo Bay for three years without trial, now released, but with John Howard refusing to allow an apology or compensation. Attempts on Habib's part to write a book documenting his experiences have been crushed by Minister Ruddock, with the claim that any proceeds from such a book would be seized by the government. It may be supposed that Mr. Ruddock does not want details of Habib's possible torture as well as draconian conditions to get around.

Right: The "Southern Cross" Eureka flag identified by Len Fox, who spent 60 years fighting for its recognition after it was found locked away, crumpled, torn and dusty, in the Ballarat Art Gallery in the late 1930s. Designed by Charlie Ross, who died at Ballarat, and hand sewn by three diggers' wives from an old blue dress and some petticoats, this—as the Australian government was finally compelled to admit—was the inspired design that waved above the stockade on the day some 500 miners of Ballarat swore the famous Eureka Oath: "We swear by the Southern Cross to stand truly by each other and fight to defend our rights and liberties." (**Left,** Charles Doudiet's contemporary painting of that very moment.) Through a strange twist of fate, after Fox's years of fruitless effort to gain official recognition for his flag, evidence suddenly came to light establishing the flag's authenticity beyond a shadow of a doubt. In August, 1996, at a Christies Auction in Melbourne, a book of watercolors was offered for sale by the French-Canadian artist-digger Charles Doudiet, who had been prospecting at Ballarat in 1854. There he befriended Charlie Ross, and there he recorded meticulously in his sketchbook the solemn ceremony of the Eureka Oath, with Len Fox's flag flying unmistakably above the stockade. Many Australians think the Eureka flag should replace Australia's present flag which incorporates the British Union Jack in the top corner as well as the Southern Cross constellation.

The Eureka rebels paid with their lives for the freedoms that were won, but this "democratic heritage" is under attack now in a way that it was not in 1854. The Eureka rebels saw their grievances remedied, but any such revolt in 2005 against the government would see total suppression, no public trial and no remedying of abuses. The democratic gains made at Eureka have been destroyed, and the way is being prepared for the public to accept obedience under "Star Chamber" rules in which totalitarian control is imposed under the mask of "democracy." The "anti-terror" laws make the state itself a terrorist, an evil god to be obeyed. Let no one imagine that "democratic principles" have been preserved. They are under attack and in the process of extinction in the West as the world moves towards a totalitarian autocracy. Nevertheless the myth of freedom will remain, and it will spoken of as if it really existed when it becomes extinct. In the meantime, it is our task to keep the flame of freedom burning as long as we can. ❖

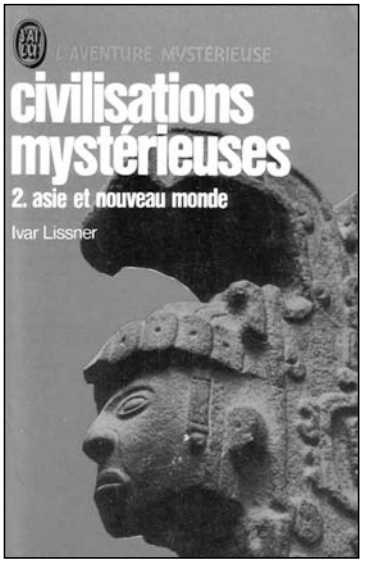
Melbourne, Australia-based ***Geoff Muirden*** is the assistant director of the Adelaide Institute and is also a columnist for the Bendigo-based populist publication, *The Strategy*. He is the former secretary of the Australian Civil Liberties Union.

The Mysterious Past as Seen by Ivar Lissner & His Own Quite Mysterious Past

Perhaps no one before or since Ivar Lissner has written about antiquity with as much verve and skill. His many finely crafted books on extinct cultures and vanished civilizations and the legendary individuals associated with them stand out from the crowd. The author combines erudition with a charmingly concise literary style. But there is even more to Lissner than meets the eye. He was more than a great writer. He was also a spy.

By John Tiffany & Robert K. Logan

Each book by Ivar Lissner (of which there are about a dozen) contains about 20 vignettes or essays about a specific lost or forgotten culture. The erudition comes from the author in collaboration with some of the most famous German and other world-class archeologists renowned for their work in a specific field. By virtue of their extensive coverage, reliability, charm and popularity worldwide, Lissner's books, bestsellers all, may be considered among the best popular state-of-the-art collection of archeological, ethnological and historical findings.



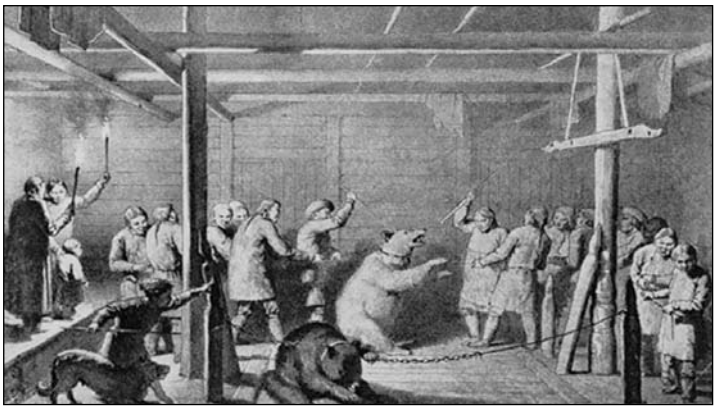
Born in Riga, Latvia, in 1909 of a merchant father and German mother, young Lissner grew up fluent in four languages—German, Latvian, Russian and Finnish. He later added English and French. Following the October Revolution his family moved to Germany, where the gifted young man entered the university to study cultural history, languages, ethnology and law, at the universities of Berlin, Lyons, and the Sorbonne, eventually obtaining his Doctorate of Jurisprudence from Erlangen University. In the course of his life, Lissner spent 17 years traveling the world, from Canada to the Mississippi, from the islands of the Pacific to New Zealand and Australia, from Manchuria to Japan, from India to the Near East, over into Africa, across to South America, finally returning to Hamburg, where he served as editor of *Kristall* magazine commencing in the late 1940s.

Typical of Lissner's works are, for example, *The Living Past* and *The Silent Past*, which tell the stories of ancient cities and cultures resurrected by Lissner's genius. Lissner also wrote concise biographies of various Roman emperors as well as of certain medieval and even modern personages of particular significance to the development of Western civilization. Two themes underlie all of Lissner's works: (1) that we living today are the product and culmination of all the civilizations that preceded us, and (2) that throughout all prehistory and recorded history most men have needed a god or gods to satisfy their spiritual nature.

Concerning Lissner's early private life and activities before he received worldwide notoriety, few sources exist. However, British investigative reporters F.W. Deakin[1] and G.R. Storry as well as the German writer Heinz Hoehne[2] have filled in many blanks in Lissner's own personal "silent past."

Ivar's father happened to have been a Jew who had changed his birth name of Robert Hirschfeld to Lissner before his son's birth. The National Socialist revolution under Adolf Hitler had achieved power in Germany just when Ivar reached maturity. Nonetheless, swept up by the general enthusiasm, particularly among the youth of Germany, that greeted Hitler's assumption of power, Ivar and Percy, his brother, both enlisted in the Nazi Party in 1933. In 1941-42 Lissner joined the SS and served two years in the SS Standarte 6 Berlin and the SS Godesberg, after which he—technically a *Mischling* (a half-Jew; the plural in German is *Mischlinge*)—joined Adm. Canaris's Abwehr and soon was sent to the Far East as an intelligence agent.

Apparently Lissner had caught the attention of Canaris and



Lissner's Bear Ritual Analyses

Ivar Lissner was an historian with an amazing intellect. His analyses of the similarities of bear rituals amongst the Magdalenian peoples of Western Europe and the Mongoloid Gilyak and Caucasoid Ainu peoples of Asia led him to believe that the rituals both cultures still perform today are reminiscent of those performed by the ancient cave painters of what are now France and Spain. These observations have given anthropologists amazing insights into the behavior of our ancient ancestors. Further, Ivar Lissner, after describing the sacrifice of a bear by the Ainu, writes: ". . . [T]he bear's skull is exhibited outside the house, facing east, to be worshiped. Then, as the unfortunate beast's soul leaves its body to rise to heaven, the men shoot off a few more arrows to the northeast. We now come to the most mysterious feature of the bear cult. After his death, the bear is known as '*chinukara-guru*,' which means 'prophet' or 'guardian.' The Ainu use the same word to describe the North Star [Polaris], in the constellation of the Little Bear [Ursa Minor]. So it seems that from primeval times the civilizations both of the Mediterranean and the Ainu have associated this constellation with the bear." **Top left:** A depiction of a Gilyak bear killing ritual. **Top right**: A Japanese scroll depiction of an Ainu bear killing ceremony. The bear is tied to a stake and then shot with arrows until the best marksman among them either kills the bear with a spear thrust or an arrow to the chest. **Above middle:** an Ainu elder with full white beard. **Above right:** Bear skulls placed upon stakes form the background of this antique engraving of an Ainu family. **Above left:** Deep in the interior of the Montespan cave in Europe lies the headless clay figure of a bear. Between its fore-paws lay the fallen skull of a real bear, which had once been attached to the figure itself. Thirty or so deep circular holes visible on the sculpture are assumed to be traces of spears or arrows used in the bear ceremony of 20,000 years ago. Could some be astrological "cup holes" indicating the constellation of Ursa Minor?

his Chief of Staff Hans Oster at a lecture he had delivered to the Abwehr in 1938. Strangely, Lissner's Jewish father also encouraged his son to work with the Abwehr. It is well known today that many officials in the Abwehr were opposed to the National Socialist government and even went so far as to inform the British of German military plans on the Western front. Most Germans involved in the internal resistance to Hitler were from conservative and/or aristocratic circles. These men, although opposed to Hitler's government, nevertheless did not want the Soviet Union to overrun Germany. Consequently, they were fighting two wars—one internal and one external—simultaneously. As it turned out, both proved disastrous.

Thanks to the research efforts of Bryan Mark Rigg, the reading public now knows that upward of 150,000 *Mischlinge* served in the Wehrmacht, marines and the Luftwaffe at ranks ranging from field marshal to buck private.[3] *Mischlinge* served in the Nazi police and security forces as ghetto police (*Ordnungsdienst*) and as concentration camp guards (*Kapos*). The *Mischling* Lissner, owing chiefly to his language and writing skills, served in Canaris's Abwehr. All served under special Fuehrer decrees, namely, the Declaration of German Blood (*Deutschbluetigkeitserklaerung*) and the Exemption (*Genehmigung*), which had to be personally approved by Hitler. These men served honorably and well and, according to Rigg, knew nothing about homicidal gas chambers, although they (as all Germans) were aware that concentration camps for enemies of the state existed. It must be

said in this regard that neither the International Red Cross nor the Catholic Church were aware of the existence of homicidal gas chambers. Moreover, neither Eisenhower, nor de Gaulle, nor Churchill wrote anything about death chambers in their war memoirs, though of course, all knew of the misfortune that had struck the Jews in Europe.

It was Lissner's misfortune to be stationed in the Far East by the Abwehr at the same time that the infamous Richard Sorge spy ring was operating there on behalf of the Soviet Union. As cover, Sorge was accredited as a correspondent for the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* was also a regular contributor to the *Zeitschrift fuer Geopolitik*, the Karl Haushofer journal. So, concurrently as the Sorge ring was transmitting information on Japanese operations and plans to Moscow by means of a clandestine radio run by Max Klausen, Lissner was sending similar information about the Red Army and air force to Berlin through official channels.

As a *V-Mann* (*Vertrauen Mann*), intelligence agent for the Abwehr, Lissner arrived in the Far East initially under cover of being a foreign correspondent for the *Voelkische Beobachter* in Tokyo, even though most of his time and work was done in Manchukuo, Harbin, and Hsinking. Many of his articles were also in the Karl Haushofer *geopolitik* genre. Unlike the Soviet agent, Sorge, who was a well-liked, gregarious type, Lissner kept mostly to himself, confiding only in one man, Werner Crome, a correspondent for the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, and like the Abwehr officials who had enlisted Lissner, was also a political conservative opposed to the Nazis.

The German ambassador to Japan at the time was the rather easygoing Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott, who also happened to be a long-standing friend of Richard Sorge, without ever suspecting Sorge's communist sympathies and spy work. When the Japanese apprised the German Foreign Office of the extent of German spying on behalf of the Soviet Union, Col. Josef Meisinger, the experienced Gestapo officer and former commander of the Security Police in Warsaw, was dispatched to Tokyo in May 1941 to investigate the Sorge case and vet other suspected Germans in the Far East. In March 1942 Lissner had also reported to Berlin that there was a security leak among certain Germans in the Far East and that Ambassador Ott was negligent in not rooting out the traitors.

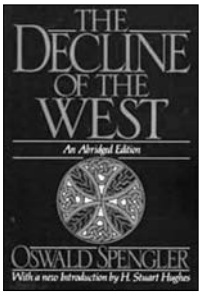
By doing this, Lissner incurred the unforgiving hate of Ambassador Ott and captured the attention of the Gestapo.

A sizable German community, including German Jewish families, had been living in Japan and China for some time, often in proximity to the many Russian political émigrés (White Russians, Trotskyites etc). The purge of the Red Army was well under way in Moscow even as a mid-intensity war between Soviet Russia and Japan was festering (flashpoints occurred at Nomonhan (in the Khalkhin-Gol area of Mongolia, scene of Marshal Georgi Zhukov's first blitzkrieg victory) and Changkufeng, southwest of Vladivostok. Lissner soon found himself in a war between the German Foreign Office, the Abwehr, and the Gestapo. The Japanese objected to German spying not just against the USSR but for prying into Japanese matters as well.

Among Lissner's intelligence coups was to inform Berlin ahead of time that Japan had no intention of declaring war against the USSR, preferring to attack America and Great Britain instead.

In mid-1939 Lissner's father was arrested by the Gestapo for falsifying his racial history. As a consequence, Ivar's brother Percy was thrown out of the Nazi Party and Ivar himself lost his position with the *Voelkische Beobachter*. Nonetheless, on the basis of Lissner's highly valued intelligence services, the Abwehr arranged not just that he remain in the Far East but for Lissner's family to join him in the Far East as well. Unfortunately, Ivar's sister, who worked as a secretary in the German High Command at the time, was retained in her position until 1943 when she died under mysterious circumstances. Ambassador Ott was

OSWALD SPENGLER'S THE DECLINE OF THE WEST



Since its first publication in two volumes between 1918-1923, *The Decline of the West* has ranked as one of the most widely read and most talked about books of our time. In all its various editions, it has sold nearly 1,000,000 copies. A 20th century "seer," Oswald Spengler thoroughly probed the origin and fate of our civilization, and this bok has led to harsh criticism of Spengler over the years, but the knowledge and eloquence that went into his sweeping study of Western culture have kept this book alive. As our world continues to change each day, *The Decline of the West* cannot be ignored. In this engrossing and highly controversial philosophy of history, Spengler describes how we have entered into a centuries-long "world-historical" phase comparable to late antiquity. Guided by the philosophies of Goethe and Nietzsche, he rejects linear progression, and instead presents a world view based on the cyclical rise and decline of civilizations. He argues that a culture blossoms from the soil of a definable landscape and dies when it has exhausted all of its possibilities. Abridged version, indexed. #166, softcover, 420 pages, $17.95 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Send payment to TBR BOOKS, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the form on page 80 or call toll frre at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S. Add $6 S&H outside the U.S.

therefore obliged to keep Lissner in his post as a *V-Mann,* but was determined to take his revenge at the first opportunity.

Among Lissner's intelligence coups, according to Hoehne, was being able to inform Berlin ahead of time that Japan had no intention of declaring war against the USSR, preferring to attack the United States and Great Britain to gain a free hand in Southeast Asia and oil-rich Indonesia. Having excellent sources in the Soviet Consulate in Harbin Lissner was also able to keep Berlin informed about Soviet troop movements from the Far East to the west, the names and duties of many senior Soviet officers, the performance of the Red Army and air force in skirmishes with the Japanese, the morale of the Soviet military, the pace of Soviet industrialization in Siberia, and other useful data. Emboldened by his supporters in Berlin, Lissner even plotted to incite uprisings in Siberia and perhaps speed the collapse of the entire communist system.

The Kempei did not arrest the long-suspected Lissner until June 1943, believing him to be acting in official capacity for the German government, though suspecting him of being a double agent.

In some of this information gathering, Soviet Gen. Lyushkov, a highly placed Trotskyite in the GPU (State Political Association—actually the secret police) who had defected to the Japanese, was a helpful informant. Lyushkov had earlier been in charge of intelligence activities in Germany. Knowing of Stalin's purges in Moscow in which his superiors Gen. Jan Berzin, the head of the Fourth Bureau of the Red Army Intelligence, and Colonel "Alex" Borovich were treading on thin ice, Lyushkov decided to defect to the Japanese, proffering inside information on the disposition of Soviet forces in the Far East as a bargaining chip. Berzin and Borovich were also running the Sorge spy ring.

Of course Japan's military intelligence—as an ally of Germany—continued to cooperate with officially accredited Germans. As long as the Abwehr continued to vouch for him, Lissner had free access to several important Japanese officers. Among them, a Col. Kasuga, commander of the feared *Kempeitai* (military police) in Harbin, proved most astute and valuable. At the time of the Battle of Stalingrad, basing his judgment of the number of Soviet Far Eastern forces being transferred from the east to the west and studying his situation map of the Stalingrad battle area, Kasuga warned Lissner that he believed the German forces committed to Stalingrad would prove inadequate. Lissner relayed the information to Berlin, but of course to no avail.

Back in Berlin the conspirators Canaris, Oster, and von Dohnanyi continued to vouch for and praise Lissner's situation reports from the Far East to the German High Command. On the basis of these recommendations, Hitler in August 1941 officially declared Lissner to be an "honorary Aryan" and awarded him the Kriegsverdienstkreutz II, Class with Swords. As late as March 31, 1943, a Maj. Bechtle, Lissner's control in the Abwehr, informed Canaris:

> The V-man Ivar is the only source the Abwehr has to provide comprehensive reports on developments in Asiatic Russia and the Manchukuo/Russian border area. The reports received recently are extraordinarily wide-ranging and constitute the only intelligence we have about the reserves and new units, especially of the Soviet air force, in the Siberian territory. (Hoehne, 248)

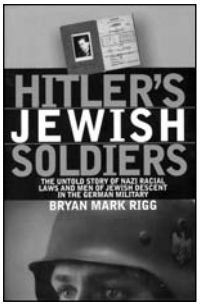
Japanese security officers broke and arrested eight members of the Sorge spy ring and their Japanese communist associates in October 1941. The Kempei did not arrest the long-suspected Lissner until June 1943, believing him to be acting in official capacity for the German government, though suspecting him of being a double agent.

It is almost standard practice that agents often have to provide some information or other reward to their foreign informants in order to continue to get information from them. This practice, together with a foolish move by Lissner himself, namely, overplaying his hand, would lead to Lissner's downfall. It seems that in order to impress and extract more information from his various sources, Lissner spread the rumor that Hitler had appointed him the Gestapo chief not just in the Harbin area but also for the entire Far East, which of course he was not.

A certain Adalbert Schultze, a dedicated Nazi in Harbin, took it upon himself to tell Ambassador Ott that in his opinion the Fuehrer would never appoint a Jew to be the head of the Gestapo in the entire Far East. This, and the fact that Lissner's close friend, Crome, was accused of monitoring German ship traffic in Japanese ports and reporting his findings to the Soviet Union, gave Meisinger the chance he was waiting for to get "the arrogant Jew." (Hoehne, 252)

In May 1943, following Meisinger's investigations, which confirmed the Japanese findings, Hitler had Ott replaced by Dr. Heinrich Stahmer as ambassador. (Incidentally, Stahmer's wife, according to Hoehne, happened to be a Jewess.) In the interests of maintaining good German-Japanese relations, the German side, in order not to irritate the Japanese further, did nothing to

Hitler's Jewish Soldiers


HITLER'S
JEWISH
SOLDIERS
THE UNTOLD STORY OF NAZI RACIAL LAWS AND MEN OF JEWISH DESCENT IN THE GERMAN MILITARY
BRYAN MARK RIGG

By Bryan Mark Rigg—This is a unique historical record which might never be republished. The author, an American Jew who volunteered with the Israeli Army, concludes that 150,000 soldiers of Jewish ancestry served in the German army during WWII. He also says that these Jewish soldiers as well as the German people did not know of the so-called Holocaust, but Adolf Hitler did! Many pictures of Jewish soldiers and officers, this book offers a most unusual collection. #330, hardcover, 443 pages, ***$29.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Send payment to TBR BOOKS, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the form on page 80 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S. Add $6 S&H outside the U.S.

defend any of the accused, not even Lissner, despite his Abwehr supporters. Hitler, in fact, who never put much stock in the value of spies, suggested that the best thing would be to shoot such people straightaway. Meisinger, of course, to please and placate both the Japanese and Hitler, did nothing at all to defend Lissner, even though it was clear that he had no connection whatsoever with the Sorge ring.

In June 1943 Maj. Kusuga arrested Lissner in Harbin. At the same time Crome was also arrested. The two friends would meet again in the infamous Yokohama prison, referred to as *Gomi-uchi*, the "Trash House." Torture in the *Gomi-uchi* was a refined art, easily the match for the GPU. Eventually, Crome and Lissner confessed to certain clandestine activities and were confined there until January 1945 when the Japanese exonerated both of them and apologized for having falsely arrested them. Sorge and his accomplices were hanged, however.

By this time, Hitler had Canaris and others involved in the plot to assassinate him executed. In the Soviet Union, likewise, Lyushkov's premonition of danger proved true. Stalin had already had secret police boss Berzin and his deputy Col. Borovich shot during his purge of the Red Army. After the war, Schulze who had denounced Lissner, found work for a time as a U.S. agent in Frankfurt. Gestapo man Colonel Meisinger was not so lucky. U.S. occupation forces in Japan returned him first to Germany and then to Poland where he was hanged as a war criminal.

After the war, Schulze who had denounced Lissner, found work for a time as a U.S. agent in Frankfurt. Gestapo Col. Meisinger was not so lucky. He was hanged as a war criminal.

Lissner emerged from the *Gomi-uchi* a physically broken man. It took several years for him to recover in Japan, at which time he decided to immigrate to America. Lissner: "I was a German entangled in German history for 12 years before I finally succeeded in breaking this entanglement." However, the American occupation authorities in Japan refused to permit him entry into the United States on the grounds that he had been a member of the German Embassy staff. So, in April 1948 Lissner returned unenthusiastically to Germany.

Within the following years he would become the world-famous author of the following books:

- *Voelker und Kontinente (Peoples and Continents),* Deutsche Hausbuecherei, Hamburg, 1937.
- *Menschen und Maechte am Pazifik (Man and Powers in the Pacific),* Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, 1942, 302 pp.
- *The Living Past: 7,000 Years of Civilization*, G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1957, 444 pp.
- *The Silent Past: Mysterious and Forgotten Cultures of the World*, G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1962, 374 pp.
- *Man, God, and Magic*, G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1961, 344 pp.
- *Power and Folly: The Story of the Caesars*, Jonathan Cape, 30 Bedford Square, London, 1958, 384 pp.
- *Wir Sind das Abendland (We Are the West: Personalities, Powers, and Fates over 7,000 Years),* Walther-Verlag, Olten und Freiburg im Bresgau, 1966, Germany, 606 pp.
- *Vergessen, aber nicht vergeben: Erinnerungen (Forgotten But Not Forgiven: Memories),* Ullstein, Frankfurt, Berlin, Vienna, 1970, 340 pp.

But, notwithstanding the millions of words Lissner would write subsequently in his books and articles, he never disclosed a word about his life as a *V-Mann*. His last years were spent in Switzerland and in France, where he became a French favorite for his articles in *Paris Match*—without, however, losing the admiration of his German readership.

Dr. Ivar Arthur Nikolai Lissner died in September 1967 in his home in Chesières sur Ollon, near Montreux, Switzerland.

It is ironic indeed that after condemning and forbidding further studies of race in Germany, the greatest advances in such investigations to the benefit of all ethnic groups have been made by geneticists in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada, particularly in the field of medicine. At a professional gathering in Berlin recently, Abdallah Daar, professor of surgery at the University of Toronto and ethics adviser to the Human Genome Organization, announced, "We should be able soon to reinstate the concept of race in science and medicine." Professor emeritus of anthropology Vincent Sarichs of the University of California in Berkeley has published a book, *The Reality of Human Differences*, in which the inheritance factor in human intelligence and behavior is studied. The U.S. company Genaissance is researching diseases specific to Asians with the aim of eliminating those ailments, while Howard University in Washington, D.C., is doing the same for Negroes. Some aspects of medicine and therapy are already ethno-specific and even gender-specific. Other applications of gene and DNA investigations have been successful applied in anthropology and forensics. In Israel, for example, authorities can use DNA tests to determine whether immigrants from the former Soviet Union are truly Jewish.[4] ❖

ENDNOTES:

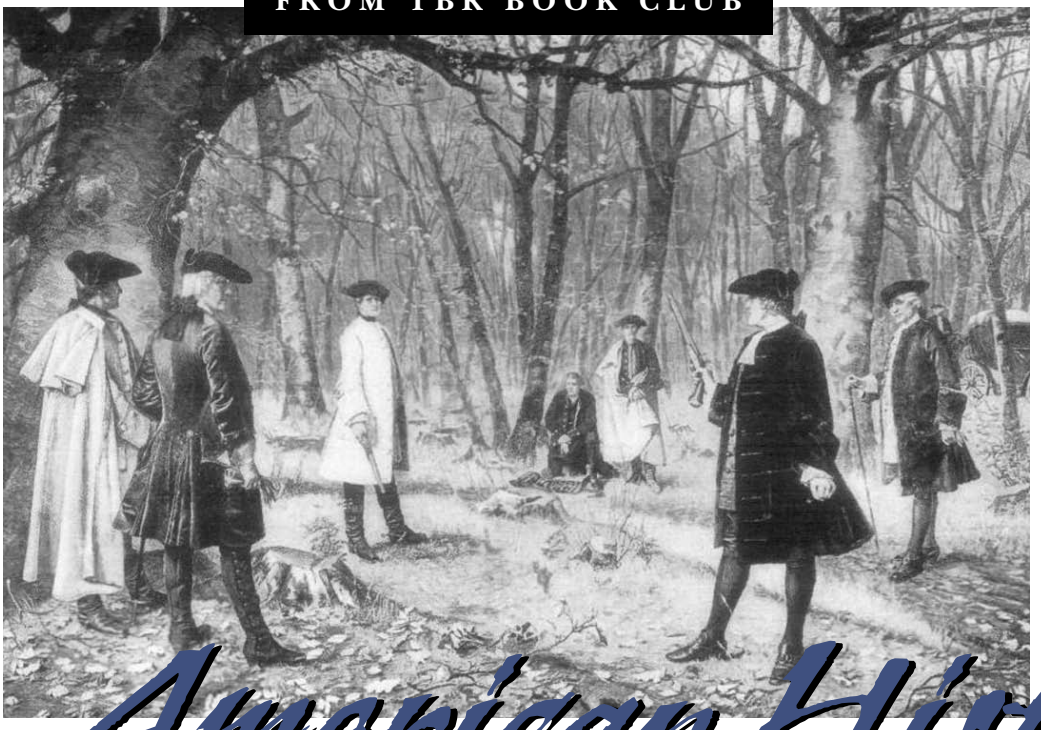
[1] F.W. Deakin, G.R. Storry, *The Case of Richard Sorge,* Harper & Row, New York, 1966, 374 pp.

[2] Heinz Hoehne, in: Ivar Lissner, *Mein gefaehrlicher Weg: Vergessen aber nicht vergeben (My Dangerous Path: Forgotten But Not Forgiven),* Droemersche Verlagsanstalt, Munich, Zuerich, 1975, 221-272.

[3] Bryan Mark Rigg, *Hitler's Jewish Soldiers: The Untold Story of Nazi Racial Laws and Men of Jewish Descent in the German Military,* University Press of Kansas, 2002, 528 pp.

[4] Joerg Ble, *Der Spiegel*, No. 17, 2004, pp. 186-188; See also Robert Logan, *Why Do Certain Races Excel in Certain Sports?*, TBR, No. 5, September/October 2004, 62-63.

ROBERT K. LOGAN is a library technician and part-time writer. He was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 21 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and bibliographies in geophysics and astrophysics and a contributor of book reviews and articles to geographical and historical periodicals. ***JOHN TIFFANY*** is the associate editor of THE BARNES REVIEW. Tiffany has been active in the Revisionist history movement and the freedom movement for decades. He presently resides in West Virginia near historic Harpers Ferry.



Left, the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton rocked America to the core. Hamilton made little effort to kill Burr while Burr, filled with animosity, shot the legendary Revolutionary War hero, mortally wounding him. Get the inside story of the most famous duel in U.S. history from Thomas Fleming, one of the most spellbinding history writers working today.

American History

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THE CURSE OF THE 'KURSK'

Modern-Day Cover-Up, Riddle May Finally Be Solved

We will never again see living the 118 members of the Russian submarine *Kursk*. The question is how and why the mighty Russian submarine went down with all hands on August 12, 2000, in the Barents Sea east of Finland during a training exercise. Also why five days later did an American submarine, the *USS Memphis*, limp into a Norwegian port for emergency repairs at six knots, with its top half sheared open?

By John Nugent

Just months after the end of the corruption-filled misrule of Russia by the vodka-sodden Boris Yeltsin, with Vladimir Putin installed as the new president, a submarine disaster occurred that seemingly indicated to the world continuing Russian sloppiness, accident-proneness and incompetence. This stereotype of Russian blundering, and the American media suggestion that a Russian torpedo had simply "gone off" spontaneously—in other words, that the submarine had actually destroyed itself—fit in with the world's image of Yeltsin and of 1990s Russia.

However, Russian military authorities initially blamed the sinking on a foreign submarine they say collided with the *Kursk*.

On January 8, 2005, a highly respected and prize-winning French documentary producer, Jean-Michel Carre, went much further, offering disturbing evidence in a 70-minute program on French TV2 television (state-owned) that the Russian submarine *Kursk* was actually fired upon, torpedoed and destroyed, by a panicking American submarine, the *USS Toledo*. This occurred after the *Kursk*, its captain furious over a devastating collision caused by the *USS Memphis*, had turned his boat into firing position against the culprit, the *Memphis*, which, accompanied by the *Toledo*, was closely tailing the *Kursk*. In other words, the U.S. Navy was entirely responsible both for the collision and the subsequent sinking.

This French explanation would mark the *Kursk* disaster as merely the gravest on a long list of serious incidents involving U.S. and British subs ramming foreign submarines and other vessels, sometimes with loss of life. (See list, page 41.)

According to the May 9 issue of *The Australian*, Maurice Stradling, a British former torpedo engineer and key figure in

STRINGER/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Above, the last crew of the submarine *Kursk* and their sponsors from the Kursk region posing for a picture after their return from a several month-long duty trip in the North Atlantic, October 1999. The crew was unaware they had just 11 months to live, and that their own government would deliberately fail to rescue survivors, fearing it would result in nuclear war between Russia and the U.S., which had sunk their sub.

the initial investigation, says the French documentary has much merit. The French film footage shows the *Kursk* being raised with a precise circular hole on its right side. The hole clearly bends inward, consistent with an attack from outside the submarine. A U.S. military source in the documentary declares the hole to be the trademark evidence of an American MK-48 torpedo, which is made to melt through steel.

This much is known:

The *Kursk,* far from being "accident-prone," was actually the pride of the Russian Northern fleet. Launched in 1994, the $2 billion-dollar sub was of highly advanced design, with nine separate compartments, plus an escape pod for the crew in the "sail" (conning tower) and a double hull. This double hull included a light sonar-resistant outer skin covering a steel inner hull. (The sub was named after a Russian province and also a major Soviet tank victory in 1943 in WWII.)

The *Kursk* was undertaking a training exercise with the Russian cruiser *Peter the Great,* with the cruiser "playing" an American aircraft carrier to be "sunk" by the *Kursk.*

It is known that the *Kursk* was cruising at or near periscope depth at the time of the incident; when the wreck was inspected afterward 120 yards below on the bottom; its periscope and masts were extended.

In the Russian version, the *Kursk* was at a depth of 25 meters and rising, when it supposedly was struck by a large and faster-moving object in the 6,000-ton range at a 20-30 degree angle.

In the ocean-floor wreckage, the railing from the conning tower of a foreign submarine was discovered.

Four of the nine compartments of the *Kursk* were apparently sheared open in the initial collision, including the front torpedo module and electric room, plus the conning tower, which prevented what remained of the crew from escaping.

Water flooded the electric room, shutting off power to the whole sub, which thereupon sank at a 45-degree angle to the floor of the Barents Sea, in an area with a very strong current.

The crew in the ninth and final compartment survived for several days in near-absolute darkness with oxygen eventually running out. Crew members wrote grim and pitiful farewell notes on paper to family members, the texts of which, censored, were later turned over to grieving family members.

Also known is that the Russian navy obtained massive evidence of the presence of one or more foreign submarines in the immediate area:

• Russian sonar indicated not one but two submarines lying on the bottom immediately after the incident. Later, the second sub departed at a very slow speed. (The second American sub was apparently not detected by Russian sonar.)

• The cruiser *Peter the Great* intercepted at the time a NATO distress call. It also noticed a green-and-white American-style distress buoy on the surface near the incident site. (Russian buoys are red and white.) Also, the *Kursk* had no time to release a buoy, apparently due to the instant devastation of the control room.

• Two NATO Orion surveillance planes began circling the incident area at the time of the disaster.

• Water carries sound well over great distances, and in Norway seismologists clearly recorded two loud underwater noises during the incident, the first consistent with a long, scraping sound, but the sound that followed was 45 times louder and consistent with the sound of an underwater explosion.

• Five days later, on August 17, 2000, the *USS Memphis* was spotted both by Russian reconnaissance satellites in space and by Norwegian journalists on the shore moving very slowly into a Norwegian naval base near Bergen, 1,178 miles from the incident site. This was fully two months in advance of a scheduled "liberty" call for the crew in this NATO-linked Scandinavian nation.

• The Norwegian port, Haakonsvern, is not equipped to receive submarines, only smaller military surface ships such as frigates. It has no submarine docks. The *Memphis* pulled up therefore to a pier, in full view of journalists. According to the Norwegian journalists, the *Memphis's* outer skin was "peeled back like a banana peel."

(Like other "Los Angeles-class" U.S. submarines—and the *Kursk*—the *Memphis* [along with the *Toledo*] is a fast attack submarine, not a launcher of intercontinental ballistic missiles. The Los Angeles-class subs are 120 yards long and 11 yards high and wide, displacing about 6,000 tons.)

The Norwegian embassy in Moscow initially admitted the U.S. sub was in Haakonsvern for repairs, but later backtracked, claiming their own embassy spokesman spoke poor Russian and had said the ship was in for "repairs" when he had meant to say in for "food." The Norwegians later dropped this ludicrous assertion. The Russian embassy in Oslo, Norway, demanded a full accounting of the repairs performed on the *Memphis.*

Russian military authorities immediately focused on the *Memphis* as the guilty party in the catastrophe. They noted that after the suspicious five-day stay at Haakonsvern the *Memphis* departed for the English coast, which it hugged all the way down to Southampton on the southern coast of England, where it entered a secret dry dock for apparent major repairs.

Why the intense two-sub *(Toledo* and *Memphis)* American interest in the *Kursk?* Because of its ultra-high speed torpedoes, capable of traveling an incredible 230 mph (some sources say up to 310 mph) underwater, according to periscope.ucg.com.

Called the VA-111 or the *Shkval* (related to the English word "squall"), this torpedo, nicknamed the *Tolstushka* (in English, "Fat Girl") is rocket propelled and is what is called "supercavitating."

This means it covers itself in a "cavity" of air bubbles so it has little real contact with the water. At this velocity, the "Fat Girl" has an 80 percent kill ratio at 4.5 miles. One variant carries a conventional warhead, the other nuclear, with a version also existing for export.

The concept with bubbles recalls how golf balls travel fast and far with minimal energy because half their spinning surface is covered by tiny dimples, which do not actually contact the air in flight.

The world's longest and tallest suspension bridge, the $2 billion dollar *Akashi Kaikyo* Bridge near Osaka, Japan, with 60-story-tall towers, has its cables covered in "wiffles" to slip through typhoon winds. The goal, with golf balls, the Japanese superbridge, and the "Fat Girl" torpedo, is thus to limit friction with the environment, be it wind or water. The "Fat Girl" is available for sale to some countries.

The fastest American torpedoes presently travel at only 42 mph, although reportedly the Navy is working to develop a high-speed supercavitating torpedo of its own.

The Norwegian embassy in Moscow initially admitted the U.S. sub was docked for repairs, but backtracked, saying their spokesman spoke poor Russian and meant to say "food," not "repairs."

The Canadians tried to purchase the *Shkval* torpedo, and an American businessman, Edmond Pope, was sentenced by Russia to 20 years in prison in late 2001 for attempting to steal plans for the *Shkval*, apparently for the Canadians. (Pope was a retired U.S. naval intelligence officer. President Putin later pardoned Pope, who was suffering from bone cancer.)

The Chinese are also highly interested in the revolutionary Russian torpedo, which the U.S. Navy worriedly calls an "aircraft-carrier killer." In the event of a conflict over Taiwan, U.S. carriers would lead the way in protecting the island nation, which communist China intends to annex. (Not coincidentally, China is building up a considerable force of marines for amphibious landings, modeled after the U.S. Marine Corps.)

Suspicious and undeniable indications that a U.S. Navy sub could have fired on the *Kursk* that were cited by Jean-Michel Carre in his documentary program include:

• Russia, in an apparent cover-up, refused all offers of foreign aid to raise the *Kursk* (although it allowed Norwegian divers to videotape the site and interior);

• The very first announcements by senior Russian military authorities blamed the U.S. Navy for the catastrophe;

• Russian officials lied about "choppy seas" which supposedly hampered rescue efforts to save what was left of the crew (and prevented them from talking);

• A secret trip by the director of the CIA, George Tenet, was made from Sofia, Bulgaria to Moscow just three days after the sinking;

• The decision to blame the Russians' own torpedo compartment for the disaster was hard to disprove since the compartment was utterly destroyed in a half-mile trail of debris (see

photo of front end of *Kursk*);

• A huge, inward-pointing hole in the side of the *Kursk* was caused by the entry of an external object;

• As stated, an American, not Russian rescue buoy was sighted at the disaster site;

• Russian censors edited final messages from the doomed submariners to their families;

• American authorities refused to allow subsequent inspection of the *USS Memphis*.

WHY THE COVER-UP?

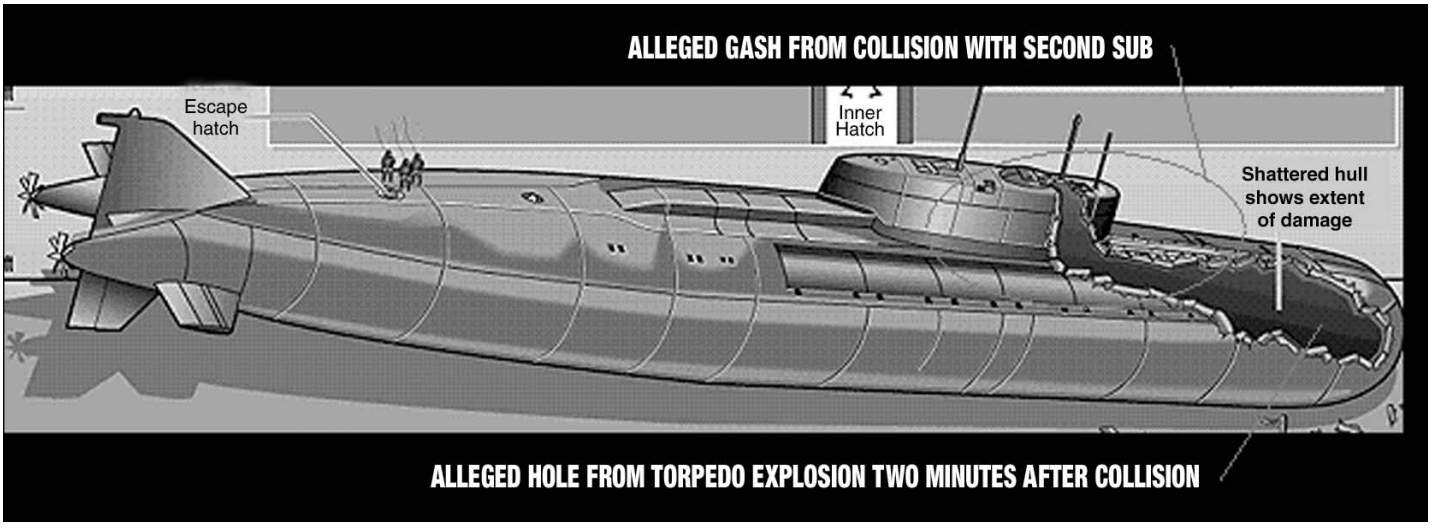
Quoting French, Russian and other European experts, Carre points out the obvious: the unprovoked sinking of this major submarine could have inflamed tempers and eventually ignited World War III. Both Americans and Russians found it diplomatically convenient to speak of an "accident."

According to the Russian vice-prime minister, Ilya Klebanov, speaking in October 2000, the Clinton White House also feared that the Republicans would use this major military scandal to boost the election chances of then presidential candidate George W. Bush. "It was concealed because the United States was preparing for elections," said Klebanov. "It was clear that it was another submarine—80 percent certain that it was American."

The Kursk looked to be and surely was made to be highly durable, like most Russian military hardware. In World War II, Russian (Soviet) tanks had legendary abilities to plow through mud and to survive the most merciless winter cold. German tanks were sometimes technically superior but more delicate. Similarly, during the Vietnam conflict, American soldiers and marines learned the hard way about the durability of the AK-47 assault rifle in comparison with the light and fancy American M-16 rifle. The smallest grain of sand would cause the M-16 to malfunction just when needed most, but the AK-47 blasted away for the Russians' allies, the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese, without incident. It was engineered with such wide tolerances that smoke poured out of all sides, not just the mouth of the barrel. Yet we are supposed to believe that the pride of the Russian Northern Fleet, the *Kursk*, simply malfunctioned, wiping out a $2 billion vessel and 118 lives.

The president at the time, Bill Clinton, possibly made major financial concessions on Russian debt to the United States—the film states the cancellation of $10 billion in Russian debt to the U.S.—plus various other secret promises. These were doubtless necessary to save Putin's face in the eyes of the probably livid Russian general staff. And saying the *Kursk* self-destructed would forestall calls for vengeance or war by an outraged Russian TV-viewing public, which was being bombarded nightly by interviews with grieving family members.

OLEG NIKISHIN/NEWSMAKERS


ALLEGED GASH FROM COLLISION WITH SECOND SUB
Escape hatch
Inner Hatch
Shattered hull shows extent of damage
ALLEGED HOLE FROM TORPEDO EXPLOSION TWO MINUTES AFTER COLLISION

Comparing the drawing and the photo of the damage to the hull of the *Kursk*, one can clearly see that the collision (if there was one) was the least of her worries. It may have caused a serious gash along the front top (lower image), but in no way explains the entire front end being blasted away in the chilling photo (top right). Only an explosion or a head-on collision with an aircraft carrier could have caused such devastation, not with another sub. Russian naval officials put out a story that the *Kursk* was wiped out when its torpedoes detonated after an underwater collision. If one takes such a statement at face value, any Russian nuclear submarine could turn into a fireball at any time, at sea or in harbor (top left), if it is hit accidentally. At first, Russian officials insisted all aboard the *Kursk* were alive and that rescuers would soon bring them to safety. The next week, official accounts changed dramatically: officials implied that all or almost all on board the *Kursk* were killed instantly.

Why would the Russian experts cooperate now with Jean-Michel Carre for his far more sinister version of events to come out?

In a time of rising U.S.-Russian tensions—called increasingly the "Cold Peace"—president Putin is tired of U.S. criticism of Russian internal affairs. This is especially true of the Yukos oil company trial in Moscow where a prominent Jewish billionaire "oligarch" in his early 40s is on trial for tax evasion and his company has been dissolved by the court, a trial sharply criticized by the U.S.'s meddlesome secretary of state, Condoleezza Rice.

Russia is also selling to the Islamic Republic of Iran the deadly SS-N-22 "Sunburn" cruise missile capable of flying just feet over the waves at an incredible Mach 2.1, capable of neutralizing, i.e., sinking, the U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf in the event of a U.S. invasion of Iran. It can deliver a 200-kiloton nuclear payload within a range of 100 miles (more than twice the range of the French Exocet). It is capable of defeating both the U.S. Aegis radar system and the U.S. Phalanx anti-missile defense gun, which has six barrels and fires 3,000 rounds per minute. The Rolling Action Missile, which is replacing Phalanx, is as yet untested.

(The *Kursk* carried both the supercavitating air-bubble-covered torpedoes and also sea-skimming cruise missiles.)

Putin, a black belt in karate from St. Petersburg who also has blond hair and speaks fluent German, spent 13 years as a KGB officer in what was then communist East Germany. Tellingly, Putin made his first official visit as president, not to Washington or London, but instead to Berlin, addressing the Bundestag, the German parliament, one half in German.

It would seem clear that he is determined to reassert traditional Russian power, discipline and greatness and seek allies and customers where he pleases, undictated-to by Condoleezza Rice and current Washington elites. ❖

JOHN NUGENT is an author and translator fluent in French and German. He is a former marine and is now based in Washington, D.C.

BRIEF HISTORY OF U.S. & U.K. SUB COLLISIONS

1961—*USS Swordfish* (SSN-579) is on a spy mission in Soviet waters when a Soviet sub surfaces underneath it.

Early 1960s— A U.S. sub, possibly the *USS Skipjack,* on a spy mission in Soviet waters, collides with a destroyer. Finally made public in a *New York Times* article in 1975.

July 1965—*USS Medregal* rams a Greek freighter.

March 1966—*USS Barbel* rams a freighter near North Vietnam.

December 1967—*USS George C. Marshall* (SSBN-654) is grazed by a Russian sub.

October 9, 1968—This appears to be the historical precedent for the *Kursk* sinking: a Russian sub operating normally collides with an unknown sub in the Barents Sea, leaving a sizable hole in the Russian sub. Russian intelligence notes the arrival of a damaged U.S. sub in a Norwegian port a few days later.

November 1969—*USS Gato's* sail hits the hull of a Soviet sub.

March 14, 1970—*USS Sturgeon* bashes her sonar dome against a Russian sub's sail.

June 1970—*USS Tautog* is rammed accidentally by the Russian Echo-II class sub *Black Lila.* It is erroneously assumed at the time that the *Black Lila* sank.

March 1971—An unnamed U.S. sub operating 12 miles off the Soviet coast collides with a Soviet sub. Reported in *The NY Times* in 1975.

Mid-1971—*USS Dace* hits a Soviet sub in the Mediterranean.

Late 1971 or early 1972—*USS Puffer* is tailing a Soviet sub when it unexpectedly dives, bumping into the top of *Puffer.*

March 1974—*USS Pintado* rams a Soviet missile boat while on a spy mission in Soviet waters near Petropavlovsk. Reported in *The San Diego Evening Tribune* in 1975.

November 3, 1974—*USS James Madison* hits an unknown Russian Victor class sub in the North Sea. Reported by Jack Anderson.

1981—*HMS Sceptre* is trailing a Russian sub and rear-ends it.

October 1986—*USS Augusta,* while testing a new computer sonar system to make detecting enemy subs easier, rams a Soviet sub. The *Augusta* claims they rammed a Delta class. Others report it is a Yankee-class missile boat, which subsequently sank.

December 24, 1986—*HMS Splendid* and a Soviet sub are trying to dodge out of each other's way when they succeed in colliding. *Splendid's* towed sonar array becomes tangled in the other sub and is lost.

February 11, 1992—*USS Baton Rouge* hits a Soviet sub near Murmansk. For the first time ever, and in response to Boris Yeltsin's demands, the U.S. Navy publicly acknowledges this collision.

March 20, 1993—*USS Grayling* hits a Russian sub in the Barents Sea.

February 9, 2001, 1:45 p.m.—Los Angeles-class sub *USS Greeneville* surfaces near Pearl Harbor, Hawaii directly underneath the Japanese fishing trawler *Ehime Maru.* The Japanese ship cracks almost in half and sinks within ten minutes. Nine of 35 on board (crew and guests) drown, including four high school students and two teachers. The Japanese public grows irate when, unlike the U.S. government, the sub's skipper, Commander Scott Waddle, refuses for several weeks, on the advice of his attorney, to promptly make any apology to Japan or to the families. The Japanese media explain to their public that U.S. society is "lawyer-ridden."

Above, file photo of the *USS Greeneville.* **Below,** survivors from the *Ehime Maru* receive medical attention onboard a rescue vessel.

"Currently, the U.S. Navy is leading the world in the number of collisions between its vessels and other vessels." (www.aeronautic.ru) According to Russian experts, this is due to inadequate U.S. Navy funding and crew training for its submarine fleet. The article claims that U.S. subs have also collided with each other. ❖

The South Tyroleans

Struggle to Retain Their Ethnic Identity

Obscured by noisier and more sensational world events, a continuous and often bitter struggle has been taking place for many years in the Italian-ruled South Tyrol, where the predominantly Austrian (Germanic) population is attempting to preserve its cultural and racial identity in the face of increasing pressure from the Italian central government.

BY VIVIAN BIRD

Tyrol, torn into two parts in 1918 by peace treaties, originally came into being as a unit around a mountain pass, rather like Switzerland and Savoy-Piedmont. In antiquity, the area that is today Tyrol was settled by Nordic Rhaetian, Illyric and Keltic tribes. Under the rule of Emperor Augustus, the Romans conquered it. During Roman domination the Tyrolean population was little changed except that it gradually adopted Latin, which over the centuries evolved into the Ladin, or Rhaeto-Romanic language, also known as Romansh.

After a short period of domination by East Goths (Ostrogoths), the country was settled by Bajuvarians in the sixth and seventh centuries. In the south the Bavarian country of Bozen bordered on the Lombard dukedom of Trient. The Bajuvarian settlers brought the country under cultivation, cleared the mountain slopes and reclaimed low-lying areas. The new German population in the course of the centuries absorbed the larger portion of the Rhaeto-Romans. A part of them, however, maintained their identity and language.

In the 13th century, the counts of Tyrol united the countries north and south of the Brenner Pass and created the "Land Tyrol" as one of the principalities of the Holy Roman Empire.

In the 13th century, the counts of Tyrol united the countries north and south of the Brenner Pass and created the "Land Tyrol" as one of the principalities of the Holy Roman Empire.

From the end of the 13th century to the middle of the 15th century the Austrian Habsburgs expanded their territory by gaining the Duchy of Carinthia (1335), the Earldom of Tyrol and the "Windische Mark" (1365). Losses of territory in Switzerland were offset by the acquisition of parts of today's province of Vorarlberg (the westernmost state of Austria). In 1335, the unity of Tyrol was decreed on the request of the members of the Diet. In 1363 Tyrol was transferred into the ownership of the Habsburg dukes of Austria by inheritance and with the consent of the Diet. From that time onward the country remained part of Austria until 1918 (disregarding the Napoleonic interlude of 1805-13).

As far back as the 14th century, the political rights of the Tyrolean citizens were expressly recognized, in the Great Charter of 1342. The free rural peasant communities were represented by a bench of their own in the Diet. Therefore Tyrol, like Iceland and old Switzerland and Vorarlberg, is among the oldest democracies of Europe, each of them strongly influenced by peasantry.

These comprehensive privileges went hand in hand with the sense of responsibility for the security of the country as every Tyrolean's personal concern. The duty to defend the country was laid down as a legal obligation and so was exemption from military service outside the country. The Tyroleans have always met this duty. The climax of Tyrolean history is the insurrection of 1809, led by Andreas Hofer, a native of Passeier in South Tyrol, which flared up like a beacon for all the nations of the continent oppressed by Napoleon Bonaparte.

But at the end of World War I, an injustice was done. The territorial provisions of the peace treaty of St. Germain (1919) tore asunder the community of the German-speaking population north and south of the Brenner Pass, which looked back on a history of nearly 1,200 years, and the same happened to the six-centuries-old connection with Austria.

The Ladin speakers were also persecuted by the Italian government, regardless of the fact that they spoke a Romance language.

From 1923 to 1943 South Tyrol was subjected to Italian sup-

South Tyrol is an area much like a German version of the Himalayas, with spectacular mountains, nature, water and fresh air. Shown here is a picture taken in 1949 of the village of St. Anton am Arlberg in the Austrian (North) Tyrol, a popular destination for aficionados of winter sports such as skiing, as well as hiking and mountaineering. The village boasts a pedestrian precinct, with shops, restaurants, bars and hotels. The population is about 2,300, at an altitude of more than 4,000 feet. St. Anton lies at the foot of the Arlberg Pass on the River Rosanna, at the federal border with Vorarlberg. The scenery is much the same in North and South Tyrol.

pression and denationalization, which situation, except for a brief interlude after 1943 under the protection of the Third Reich, continues today on an increased scale. Between the early days of August and the end of October 1923, the ancient municipal authorities of South Tyrol were dissolved on the strength of a number of decrees and were replaced by appointed mayors from Italy proper. German schools were abolished and private instruction in German was prohibited. The German language was abolished in offices, in public life and even in the cemeteries. The South Tyroleans were ousted from public positions, and their parties were dissolved. People who offered resistance were punished with imprisonment and exile.

This initial phase was followed by the shifting of big industries into the area of Bozen renamed by the Italians Bolzano. Large-scale immigration of Italian workers was to speed up Italianization of the country. It was not permitted to employ workers from South Tyrol in new industries. The ancient privileges of the Tyrolean farmsteads were abolished in 1929, with a view to destroying the peasant section of the population. In order to make some kind of living the ancient craft of woodcarving began more widely to be practiced by the rural population, a craft at which they had always excelled.

Worn down by threats of forced resettlement to the provinces south of the Po River, forced expropriations and dismissals, 72,000 German-speaking and Ladin-speaking South Tyroleans (i.e., 20 percent of the people) applied for German citizenship up to December 31, 1939, and migrated to Austria (then a part of Germany) and to Bavaria.

Unfortunately it proved impossible after World War II to revoke the absurd partition of the Tyrolean population north and south of the Brenner even though an absolute guarantee for Italian material and industrial interests had been offered in the territory at issue. At the peace negotiations in Paris, the two delegations, Austrian and Italian, concurred in the conviction that special measures for the protection of the national character and the cultural and economic development of the German-speaking section of the population were required. On September 5, 1945, the so-called Gruber-De Gasperi Agreement was concluded at Paris between Italy and Austria. It is, from the

HULTON/GETTY PHOTO ARCHIVE

Above, a woman with cart drawn by a cow in Laus, Tyrol Province, Italy, circa 1960. One hundred million Europeans (one-seventh of the population) belong to over 200 ethnic minority groups. This huge section of Europe's population is consistently discriminated against and excluded. It has not been possible to establish legally binding "people's group laws" because states like France, Britain, Greece and Turkey obstruct the process. The South Tyrol Section of the German Association for Threatened Peoples (*Gesellschaft fuer bedrohte Voelker*, or GfbV) International is particularly active in the policy of "peoples' groups." It is entrusted with the area of "Ethnic Minorities in Europe." This GfbV section works closely with the "South Tyrol People's Group Institute" in an effort to protect the cultural heritage of the Tyroleans, who are seeing their unique way of life threatened by Italian assimilationists.

legal point of view, an appendix to the Italian peace treaty signed by the four Great Powers and 17 minor member states of the UN. The purport of this agreement is to preserve the ethnic character of the country south of the Brenner Pass as far down as the Salurner Klause.

It is the considered opinion of Austria, that Italy violated the meaning of the Gruber-De Gasperi Agreement or failed to execute its provisions in many vital points, viz., to name but a few of these:

1. The stipulated autonomy was not implemented.

2. The stipulated equality of rights of the two languages [Italian and German] in the public offices of the Province of Bozen was not realized.

3. The stipulated school autonomy was not granted.

4. The German-speaking population was still discriminated against when official or semi-official positions were filled.

5. Immigration from Italy [proper] into the Province of Bozen continued on a large scale.

Very little has changed for the better in South Tyrol since the Gruber-De Gasperi Agreement over half a century ago. Despite continuing protests of the autochthonous population, the Italian government has done nothing to halt the shift in population and restore a proper balance, thus persistently violating the spirit of the original postwar agreement. In point of fact, application of the 1939 Italian anti-urbanization law that discouraged immigration into towns of more than 25,000 inhabitants was prohibited "in consideration of the particular aspects of the problem in South Tyrol," i.e., mass Italian immigration was encouraged at the expense of the Tyrolean population. The Italian government forced the mayors of the Province of Bozen by threats of the gravest sanctions to enter the immigrants into the population registers with full political rights, thus suspending Italian law under which exercise of certain citizenship rights is conditional on specialized periods of residence. It is illustrative of the position of the German-speaking population that two legal provisions applicable to the whole of Italy can be invalidated by simple administrative ordinances.

It is clear from the foregoing that in the South Tyrol, a continuous cultural and ethnic struggle for the preservation of a Germanic people is taking place and, bearing in mind that much of Italian genius is Nordic in origin and entered Italy through this area, no member of the Nordic race can afford to ignore this struggle.

South Tyrol was and is a peasant country. The artificially

Andreas Hofer (left) was a charismatic, popular innkeeper and leader who led the Tyrolean militiamen to five military victories over Napoleonic French occupation forces under Gen. Brisson in 1809. A deeply religious man, Hofer was famous for his remark to the troops: "You've been to Mass; you've had a schnapps; now forward in the name of God!" He was finally betrayed and executed at Mantua on February 20, 1810.

introduced industrialization with all its consequences—immigration of large numbers of Italian workers, clerks and managerial personnel and infiltration with Italian social and economic institutions—and the fact that appointments to public positions, exclusively or very nearly so, go to Italians, have gravely interfered with the sociological equilibrium of the province. The German-speaking element is justified in its feeling that it is being displaced from its native soil. Modern industrialization, which would have been welcomed by South Tyroleans under normal circumstances like those in Switzerland, North Tyrol and Carinthia, appears to them to be a foreign force. Conditions have been exacerbated by the use of the Tyrol as a dumping ground for southern Italy's surplus population—prolific descendants of the slaves who worked the ancient Roman agricultural plantations, and the lowest elements from Sicily, home of Mafia gangsterdom.

The South Tyrolean rightly considers existing conditions to be threatening his very continued social and economic existence. Italian dominance has tightened its grip and the Tyrolean is witness to more and more Italians flooding his country, snatching away all opportunities for advancement and attempting to oust him from his ancestral soil. The so-called UN commissions look on irresolute and indifferent at the plight of the South Tyrloeans. Small wonder that deep-seated bitterness continues to manifest itself. ❖

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Vivian Bird, a Royal Army veteran, resided in Devon, England. Sadly he is now deceased. He was a frequent contributor to The Barnes Review from its inception and was the author of *The Dartmoor Massacre: A British Atrocity Against American POWs During the War of 1812* ($7.95) and *Auschwitz: The Final Count* ($9.95) available from TBR Book Club . He is survived by his wife.

Who Were the Illyrics, Rhaetians & Bajuvarians?

The Rhaetians, still prominent today in Switzerland and South Tyrol, are a people of debated origins, probably Romanized Gauls. The many mountainous valleys of Rhaetia (today's Graubuenden/Grisons) near the sources of the Rhine and the Inn were conquered in 15 B.C. by the Romans, and this resulted in the latinization of the original inhabitants. The isolation of the numerous valleys later led to the development of at least five distinguishable subdialects—a unique linguistic phenomenon in such a small area with no major cultural and commercial center. Efforts such as the creation of a single written language known as *Rumantsch Grischun* have been made to try to stop the erosion process due to migration and tourism. Romansh consists of two main dialects which, though partaking both of the above general name, differ so widely as to constitute virtually two distinct languages. Books are printed in both of them; and each, though it be universally understood in its respective district, is subdivided into almost as many secondary dialects as there are villages in which it is spoken. One of the main dialects, which is spoken in the Engadine, a valley extending from the source of the Inn to the frontiers of the Tyrolese, is called "Ladin" by the inhabitants. It admits of some variation, even in the books, according as they are printed either in the upper or the lower part of this province. A Bible has been printed in the dialect of the Lower Engadine; which, however, is perfectly understood in the upper part of that province, where they use no other version. The other dialect, which is the language of the Gray, or Upper League, is distinguished from the former by the name of "Cialover." In the very center, and most inaccessible parts of this latter district, there are some villages situated in the narrow valleys, called Rheinwald, Cepina etc, in which still a third language is spoken, more similar to the German than to either of the above idioms, although they be neither contiguous, nor have any great intercourse with the parts where the German is used, oddly enough.

The Illyric branch of Indo-European is today a single language branch. Only Albanian (called Shqip by its speakers) belongs to this branch. There are two dialects that have been diverging for 1,000 years. They are mostly mutually intelligible. Geg is spoken in the north of Albania and Kosovo. Tosk is spoken in southern Albania and northwest Greece. Dacian (or Daco-Mysian) and Illyrian are extinct languages from this branch.

The Germanic name of the Bajuvarian tribe was Baiwarjoz (meaning "They Were in Bohemia"). This Germanic tribe lived in Bohemia for a long time and migrated to Bavaria in the 6th century A.D., where they merged with the Marcomannians or Markamannoz ("Border-men"), who were a part of the Swabians. (See TBR September/October 1998 for more on the Swabian tribe.)

The First (and Last) 100 Days of Napoleon's Second Reign

Readers may recall the well-known case of the different ways the Paris newspapers referred to Napoleon Bonaparte during Napoleon's march on Paris in 1815 before assuming power for the "Hundred Days."

INTRODUCTION

The first account by the press described Napoleon's arrival in France from the island of Elba: "The Corsican monster has landed in the Gulf of Jouan." The second announced, "The cannibal advances toward Grasse." The third reported, "The usurper has entered Grenoble." The fourth, "Bonaparte has occupied Lyon." The fifth, "Napoleon approaches Fontainebleau." And finally, the sixth, "His imperial majesty is expected today in his faithful Paris."

When Napoleon left the island of Elba (86 square miles; with about 25,000 inhabitants) on February 24, 1815 to reconquer his throne, little did he know that the first 100 days of his second reign would also be the last 100 days. Napoleon had decided to not bow to his fate, but to challenge it once again, even if it might come down hard upon him in the end. On July 12, 1817, on St. Helena (47 square miles; about 6,000 inhabitants), the re-banished leader would say: "If Christ had not died on the cross, he would not have become God." But be that as it may, his second reign proved quite different from the first; for, the second time around, Napoleon found it necessary to make many concessions to a variety of groups in order to hold onto his throne at all. Had it not been for Waterloo, his strategy for an extended second reign might have been successful . . .

By Philipp Bouhler

On February 24, 1815, after spending little more than three-quarters of a year on the small island of Elba, Napoleon announced to his surroundings and to the soldiers who shared his exile his decision to leave his island. Two days later he boarded ship with 1,100 men on seven vessels, and on March 1 he arrived in the Gulf of Jouan between Cannes and Antibes.

Immediately after landing he released a proclamation to the French people to justify his deed. He recalled that the trust of the people had once lifted him onto the throne, and reminded them that France had enjoyed "for 25 years new interests, new institutions and new fame which could only be created by a national government and a dynasty which arose under these conditions." "Frenchmen!" he called out. "In my banishment I have heard your complaints and wishes; you demanded this government of your choice back, which is the only legal one; you complained of my long sleep, and you accused me of sacrificing the Fatherland to my repose. I have passed through the sea in all manner of danger and I come back into your midst to take back my rights, which are also yours."

In a flaming call to the army, he recalled the victories of a 20-year period. He promised eternal shame to all betrayers of the Fatherland and announced: "The eagle with the national colors will fly from church steeple to church steeple until it reaches the tower of Notre Dame. Then you will show your scars with pride, and boast of what you have achieved; then you will be the liberators of the Fatherland."

To avoid the royal-leaning Provence, he chose a route over the Maritime Alps to the Dauphine region. Wherever he came, the populace and the soldiers were carried away by enthusiasm. At La Mure a battalion of the 5th line regiment blocked his path, but it did not carry out its officers' order to fire.

"How, my friends, can you not recognize me? I am your emperor: If there is one soldier who wants to kill his general, who wants to kill his emperor, let him do it—here I am." With these words he had won over the entire battalion. Soldiers and officers cheered him on and marched with him to Grenoble. There the Labedoyere regiment went over to him, and he soon won over the entire garrison.

Among those who had energetically demanded the abdication of the emperor was Michel Ney, "the bravest of the brave," one of those soldiers who had carried the marshal's staff in their backpack and risen by merit to become the duke of Elchingen, and the prince of the Moscow River.

Since then he had entered the service of the Bourbons. When the news arrived of Napoleon's return from Elba, he had been entrusted by Louis XVIII with the suppression of the "disturbance." He was able to so much forget his past that he promised the king that he would serve him up the emperor in an iron cage. But the feeling in the army and his old closeness with Napoleon drove him back into his arms again. When he appeared before his troops with drawn sword, he called out in a loud voice: "Officers, sergeants and men, the cause of the Bourbons is forever lost." He continued under the booming acclamation of the soldiers to say: "I have often led you to victory; now I will lead you to the immortal phalanx with which the emperor is heading for Paris."

In Paris the word of Napoleon's reappearance called forth indescribable horror. The king thought at first of resisting and

Through 1813 and into 1814 pressure grew on Napoleon. His enemies were grinding his forces down and approaching Paris. The *Grande Armée*'s marshals were underperforming. Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba. He made a sensational return in 1815, traveling to France in secret. He attracted considerable support and reclaimed his throne. This was anathema to his enemies, and, after a series of initial engagements, Bonaparte was narrowly defeated in one of history's greatest battles: Waterloo. Above, Napoleon as depicted in early 1815.

hoped until March 18 that the government, with the help of loyal troops, would master the uprising. But when he had to recognize that the army was firmly in Napoleon's hands, he fled with his whole court on the 19th from Paris and settled in Ghent, in Belgium.

The next day the emperor moved into the Tuileries Palace. There is no reason to doubt the willingness for peace, which he had proclaimed numerous times during the whole trip from Elba. In Lyon he stated it openly: "We must forget that we were the lords of the world."

And in a statement of April 1 to the sovereign heads of Europe, he said: "Enough fame has swirled around the flags of the various nations at one time or another; the vicissitudes of fate have allowed great defeats to be followed by great victories. A more beautiful place of struggle has now opened itself up to the princes of Europe, and I am the first to move to it.

"After one has shown the world the drama of great battles, it will be sweeter to know from now on no other competition than the spreading of the benefits of peace, no other holy struggle than that of the happiness of the peoples. France speaks joyfully and openly of this noble goal of her wishes. Jealous of her independence, she makes an inalterable principle of her policy to respect most determinedly the independence of the other nations."

Nevertheless the continuation of his rule was already put into question by two powerful factors. The slogan "peace and freedom" under which he re-established his reign indicates his foreign and domestic policies. The peace that Napoleon sought, the other powers did not want; and as far as the freedom is concerned that he promised the French people, it signified a concession that bore the seeds of the downfall of his whole structure.

His fight against the Bourbon dynasty and against the former émigrés had meant that he had to appeal once again to the revolutionary instincts of the nation, reviving memories of the time of the Revolution. This alone would have sufficed to reawaken the strongest possible mistrust in the allied powers, whose interests were closely aligned with the concept of "legitimacy." They feared in him not just the emperor who represented a danger for peoples and kingdoms, but also, above all else, the Jacobin whose freedom-oriented ideas threatened the principle of "legitimacy" itself.

What proved decisive, however, were the effects of his decisions on his domestic position. The army was dedicated to the emperor, but the mood of the Parisian population proved a bitter disappointment. Thus he was forced to widen the too narrow basis of his rule in his formation of a government and to make concessions that left him only a fraction of his power.

Loyal men such as Maret, Davout, and Caulaincourt could be persuaded to accept posts as ministers only with greatest difficulty. On the other hand, he could not help the necessity to use old, radical revolutionaries of the school of Carnot and Benjamin Constant, and finally he bowed to pressure from many sides and handed over the police ministry to Fouché, whose double-dealing was well known to him.

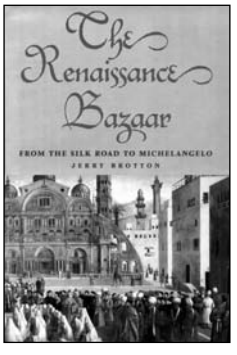
The result was that the State Council, under the original empire entrusted with administrative tasks as an organ of the emperor, now began to occupy itself with long-winded declarations on constitutional principles. Also, the ministers handed Napoleon an address that better than anything else demonstrated the situation. Here it was stated that the emperor was called upon to implement liberal ideas; the cause of the people had won out; all citizens are free before the law; the emperor must forget everything, especially that he had been the master of the nation; no war without, no reaction within, and no arbitrary actions; security of persons and property and freedom of expression. It should not surprise that restrictions on freedom of the press were also lifted.

"Forcing the emperor into such a form of government," wrote Capefigue, "meant killing his political power." And he was

'The 100 Days' in a Nutshell

The original "Hundred Days" was the period between the arrival of Napoleon in Paris on March 20, 1815, after he escaped from Elba, to June 28, when King Louis XVIII regained his throne following the Battle of Waterloo. It is a translation of a comment in the address by Louis de Chabrol de Volvic, the prefect of Paris, welcoming the king back. "Hundred Days" has since become a political cliché, usually referring to a flurry of activity whenever a new administration of whatever sort takes power.

It was either borrowed or reinvented by various people in the 19th century, most particularly in China in 1898 as the name given to a failed attempt at reform following the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95). One notorious "Hundred Days" was at the beginning of Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal" administration in 1933.



The Renaissance Bazaar: From the Solk Road to Michelangelo

From TBR BOOK CLUB: This scholarly yet accessible book argues that the storied achievements of the Renaissance did not rest solely on the chiseled shoulders of a few Italian men. Instead, posits author Jerry Brotton, a lecturer at the University of London, the cultivated East had a profound impact on the West during the famously fertile period of 1400-1600. With broad brushstrokes, Brotton applies his thesis to major Renaissance innovations, revealing the Islamic world's contributions to fields as varied as cartography, astronomy, architecture and commerce. Not only did Iberian forays into Southeast Asia and Africa boost Western appetites for "conspicuous consumption" in the forms of spices and frippery, they also heightened Europe's awareness of her own status. 25 halftones & 8 color plates. #341, hardcover, 243 pages, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H per copy inside the U.S.; $10 per copy outside the U.S. Send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the page 80 form or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

Above, Louis XVIII, 1755–1824, tyrant king of France (1814–24). He fled in 1791 to Koblenz from the French Revolution. He was recognized as king by the émigrés after the death in 1795 of Louis XVII. With the assistance of Charles de Talleyrand, he was restored in 1814 to the French throne. He returned with the allies after Waterloo. His ministers were at first moderates, but the reactionaries eventually triumphed.

right. Napoleon, the born dictator, the sworn enemy of parliamentary talk, the man whose will and deeds had moved worlds, now was on the leash of liberal ministers and constitutional councils.

Only the emergency situation in which the emperor found himself can explain this contradiction, and one can justly assume that as soon as he had regained room to maneuver, he would have gotten rid of the entire apparatus.

However, it never came to this. As soon as the initial fright of Napoleon's reappearance was overcome, the entire coalition decided to effectively counter the danger he posed. The disagreements that for a moment had threatened to break up the coalition were buried, and a united plan was agreed upon to do away once and for all with the "Corsican adventurer." ❖

Philipp Bouhler, a leading German Nazi with the rank of Reichsleiter, is perhaps best known as the author of *Kampf um Deutschland. Ein Lesebuch für die deutsche Jugend* ("The Battle for Germany: A Textbook for German Youth"). This article was translated by John Nugent from *Deutsche Geshichte.*

Chronology of the '100 Days'

March 20, 1815—Napoleon arrives in Paris. 100 Days start.

June 16—Napoleon defeats Bluecher at Ligny.

June 18—Napoleon is defeated at Waterloo.

June 22—Napoleon abdicates for the second time.

June 28—Louis XVIII is restored to the throne. The 100 Days are over.

October 23—Napoleon is in his second exile, at St. Helena, a windswept rock in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

The emperor, who lately possessed such boundless power and disposed of so many crowns, now occupies a wretched hovel, a few feet square, which is perched upon a rock, unprovided with furniture, and without either shutters or curtains to the windows. This place must serve him for bedchamber, dressing room, dining room, study, and sitting room; and he is obliged to go out when it is necessary to have this one apartment cleaned. His meals, consisting of a few wretched dishes, are brought to him from a distance, as though he were a criminal in a dungeon. He is absolutely in want of the necessaries of life: the bread and wine are not only not such as he has been accustomed to, but are so bad that "we are loathe to touch them; water, coffee, butter, oil, and other articles are either not to be procured or are scarcely fit for use."

Above, an artist's conception of Napoleon at St. Helena. It is at odds with the austere setting portrayed by historical accounts; note the curtains, for instance.

Napoleon complained to supporters: "For what infamous treatment are we reserved? This is the anguish of death. To injustice and violence they now add insult and protracted torment. If I were so hateful to them, why did they not get rid of me? A few musket balls in my heart or my head would have done the business, and there would at least have been some energy in the crime. Were it not for you, and above all for your wives, I would receive nothing from them but the pay of a private soldier. How can the monarchs of Europe permit the sacred character of sovereignty to be violated in my person? Do they not see that they are, with their own hands, working their own destruction at St. Helena? I entered their capitals victorious and, had I cherished such sentiments, what would have become of them? They styled me their brother, and I had become so by the choice of the people, the sanction of victory, the character of religion, and the alliances of their policy and their blood."

Napoleon spent his last six years on this desolate island. Some theorists insist the French emperor's enemies had him poisoned on the isle of St. Helena. They point to the high levels of arsenic discovered by modern testing methods in samples of the dead man's hair as proof of the conspiracy.

My 'One-Minute' Membership In the John Birch Society

In what is sure to be one of TBR's most controversial articles ever, an American nationalist reflects on his experiences with the John Birch Society and his increasing doubts about its effectiveness as a voice for independent-minded American patriots.

BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

Many questions about the John Birch Society (JBS) have passed through my own mind since I first became aware of the existence of the JBS when I was a 16-year-old high school student. Honestly, I'm fully aware that there will be many good people who will be utterly inflamed by my remarks, but let's let the chips fall where they may.

My first awareness of the JBS came at a time when I was becoming embroiled, for better or worse, in political affairs. Having pretty much determined (on my own, with no input from friends or family) that I was some sort of "conservative," I quickly began the process of trying to learn as much as I could about various "right wing" political organizations.

That led me to my local libraries, where I savored all the standard conservative writings that were available. However, I did not restrict my reading to literature that reflected my own point of view. Always open-minded, I was curious to see what "the other side" had to say.

At that moment—having only had a JBS publication in my hand for the first time ever, for less than several minutes, in fact—I realized that something here was very much amiss.

As a consequence of that, I zipped through a wide variety of volumes coming from what might be described as the "liberal-left," and I continually came across references to a mysterious and controversial "John Birch Society" and its founder, Robert Welch. In my own mind, I said, "If the liberals consider the JBS and its founder to be so bad, then they must be pretty good."

No sooner had I made up my mind to try to find the address and contact the JBS than there—lo and behold—in my own local public library—I spotted a copy of the JBS publication, *American Opinion*, sitting right on the shelf, side-by-side with so-called mainstream publications.

With great excitement, I began leafing through the professionally produced JBS journal, thrilled to have access to the "forbidden" facts and "hidden" information that I just knew I couldn't get from *Time* or *Newsweek* or even in the pages of the conservative weekly *U.S. News & World Report*.

That particular issue of *American Opinion* had a chart that captured my attention. It was an overview—country by country—of "communist influence" (by percentage) in the various countries of the world.

I knew, of course, that communists were in control of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and that they also had widespread influence throughout the rest of the West. I was acutely aware that communist influence, in one form or another, had gained a toehold in my own United States of America.

However, I was surprised to see that, according to the JBS, communist strength in America was far more powerful than I would have estimated. I don't recall the exact percentage, but I recall that it was extraordinarily high.

"Thank God," I thought, as I studied the chart, "that there are a few countries, such as Argentina and Chile, that are in the hands of anti-communist military leaders." But when I turned to those two republics, I found that the JBS listed communist influence there to be in the range of 70 to 90 percent. I was startled, needless to say. "Maybe they know something I don't know," I thought. I continued to read on.

Next I turned to the state of Israel. Based on my own earlier research I knew that Israel's economy was based on a strictly socialist model, funded by billions in U.S. tax dollars. In addition, I was also aware of the predominant influence of Russian and Eastern European Jews in the worldwide communist movement and knew that many Jews of a Marxist bent had been involved in establishing the Jewish state. What's more, I also knew that not only had Israel been strategically assisted, in its founding years, with arms and support from the communist bloc, but also that tiny Israel was the only nation in the Middle East with a flourishing communist party.

With all of this in mind, imagine how surprised I was to learn—at least according to the JBS in its *American Opinion*

Robert Welch (above) blamed "agents provocateur hired by the Insiders" for infiltrating his John Birch Society and sowing anti-Semitism to convince the public that the Birchers hated Jews. In the mid-1960s, Robert dePugh and journalist Westbrook Pegler were dropped from the society because they were considered anti-Semitic. Revilo P. Oliver was eased out in 1966 after he said: "The conspiracy that is destroying us, we are told, is a conspiracy of communists or of Illuminati or of Jews. Most writers on this subject are so anxious to convince readers that they imply that the conspiracy they identify is the root of all evil and that if only (by some miracle) all the Bolsheviks or Illuminati or Jews were vaporized, we'd have nothing more to worry about. The trouble with that vision, of course, is that every educated man knows it can't be so."

chart—that communist influence in Israel was hardly more than 10 to 20 percent!

At that moment—having only had a JBS publication in my hand for the first time ever, for less than several minutes, in fact—I realized that something was very much amiss.

Skimming the rest of the chart, I soon saw that, in the Birch worldview, Israel was probably the only serious bastion of anti-communism on the entire face of the planet. Not even the anti-communist regimes in Argentina and Chile seemed to qualify.

It was then I knew, pure and simple, that those at the highest levels of the JBS had fallen under the influence—perhaps the outright control—of the insidious force of political Zionism.

That was enough for me. I knew then that the JBS was not for me. My "membership" in the JBS, truth be told, lasted little more than a minute.

Little did I know at that time, however, that I had learned, quite fast and quite easily, what thousands of good, honest members of the JBS had to learn with much more pain over a long period of years.

I had no idea that there were disillusioned former members of the JBS all over the United States who had, in one fashion or another, figured out just what I had discovered on my own, without ever even having been a member of the JBS.

Some four years later, when I went to work for Liberty Lobby, the populist institution in Washington, D.C. that published the weekly national newspaper *The Spotlight*, I learned the full history of the Zionist infiltration and manipulation of the JBS. At *The Spotlight* I gained access to fascinating archives researchers had accumulated over the years, pointing to the strange origins—and directions—of the JBS.

I also discovered the facts about the little-known "Rockefeller connection" to the JBS. In the August 1965 edition of *Capsule News*, Morris Bealle (now deceased) laid it bare. He wrote:

> Robert Welch (and his brother Jimmy) received a tremendous payoff from the House of Rockefeller two years ago, for organizing the John Birch Society and sitting on the communist lid for the past seven years. The total pay-off was $10,800,000, less the value of the family candy company, which is reputed to be maybe $100,000 or $200,000.
>
> On October 1, 1963, Rockefeller's National Biscuit Company announced the "purchase" of the James O. Welch Candy Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts. In Moody's *Manual of Industrials*, and in Standard-and-Poor's *Business Index*, NBC gave the alleged purchase price as "200,000 shares of National Biscuit common stock." According to *The Wall Street Journal* for Oct. 1, 1963, NBC common stock was selling for $54 a share on the New York Stock Exchange. Today it is selling for $58. Thus the Welch brothers were given $10,800,000 "just like that."
>
> Candy people say the whole family business, with plants and five sales offices, [was] hardly worth $200,000. Welch will tell those dopes who will believe him that National Biscuit is not a Rockefeller concern.
>
> Again, Moody's *Manual* will trip him up. It lists as two of the directors the names of Roy E. Tomlinson and Don. G. Mitchell. [Both are] members of the Council on Foreign Relations. Further, they are a pair of Rockefeller's "professional directors." Tomlinson is also a director of their Prudential Life and American Sugar Refining.
>
> It was American Sugar that was directly concerned with the financing and embargoing into the hands of Communist Russia of Cuba in 1959. They made the deal with Castro, which ended freedom on the island of Cuba and made possible those Havana missile bases designed to wipe out American eastern seaboard cities.
>
> It also appears that the Rock Mob financed and promoted the organization of the John Birch Society. How else could it have gotten millions of dollars worth of newspaper publicity by the phony "attacks" on Welch that came with dramatic suddenness.

And, for the record, in more recent years, famed populist historian Eustace Mullins, author of *The Federal Reserve Conspiracy*, *The World Order* and other classics, has said publicly—more than

once—that his research led him to the conclusion that the Birch Society was indeed a creation of the Rockefeller empire, based on precisely the same data that led Bealle to reach his assessment. So Bealle was not standing alone, by any means, in making these allegations.

In the matter of the privately owned Federal Reserve banking monopoly, the JBS took some mighty peculiar positions. In the September 1964 issue of *American Opinion*, one of Birch's favorite economists, Hans Sennholz, wrote an article about the Federal Reserve System. The article stated as follows:

> The control rests absolutely and undividedly in the hands of the U.S. president. . . . They [the people who run the Federal Reserve System] are agents of the government, not corporate officials with the proprietorship rights and powers customarily of stockholders of corporations. The Federal Reserve System is not, nor has it ever been, a "private banking institution" that is busily filling the pockets of the bankers, nor is it the evil product of an international conspiracy of foreign bankers. . . .

The late Norbert Murray, an outspoken Montana patriot who was a career journalist in the mainstream media and a former New York publicist for major business interests, and *Dun's Review*, succinctly described the article as a "pack of lies" that "protected the fraud of the system."

Publication of such an article could only mislead good members of the JBS who were trying to puzzle out the myths—from the facts—about the nature of the Federal Reserve and of the powerful international banking houses that played such a major role in the manipulation of U.S. foreign policy.

In any event, while working for *The Spotlight*, I did indeed learn much more about the JBS than I would have ever imagined possible.

It was at that point—in the late 1970s and early 1980s—that the JBS shed perhaps any pretense of indifference and began actively promoting the interests of the state of Israel and its powerful lobby in Washington, abandoning any ambiguity about where the Birch Society's controllers stood on the issue of U.S. policy toward the Middle East.

Much to the dismay of longtime JBS loyalists, *The Spotlight's* hard-hitting senior journalist, the legendary Andrew St. George, reported at length and in devastating detail on the mysterious maneuverings of one John Rees, a Britisher by birth and one with quite a murky past, who had squirreled his way into the inner circles of the JBS, establishing himself as the real "power behind the throne" during Robert Welch's declining days.

The Spotlight pinpointed Rees's amazing role in operating his own intelligence and spying operation which was, in many respects, quite akin to that of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, an important adjunct of Israel's intelligence agency, the Mossad.

For my own part, as a student of the JFK assassination, I discovered the amazing fact that like Robert Welch in his heyday, the John Birch Society—to this day—endorses the much-discredited Warren Commission fraud that "one lone nut" assassinated President Kennedy.

The late Morris Bealle, pointed out early on (on June 19, 1965) in his rambunctious newsletter, *Capsule News*, that Robert Welch had declared Bealle's book, *The Guns of the Regressive Right*—which pointed a finger in the direction of the CIA—to be "all wrong" and told his followers that it was not the CIA but Lyndon Johnson behind the JFK assassination.

According to Bealle, "We examined thoroughly all of his 1964 bulletins . . . [which] were filled with attacks on Earl Warren and curious expressions of hearty agreement with him on the myth that 'a communist [meaning the Decoy Man Oswald] killed Kennedy.'"

In fact, as I pointed out in *Final Judgment*, my own book on the JFK assassination, Birch founder Welch played a major part in directing conservative attention away from a possible role by the CIA in the JFK assassination and in the direction of the Soviet KGB. This was the very propaganda line of top CIA figure James J. Angleton, the CIA's devoted liaison to the Mossad.

So while the Birchers think that Lee Harvey Oswald was a lone-nut communist under the direction of the Soviet KGB—the theory put forth by Mossad loyalist Angleton—they are very careful to avoid pointing toward the culpability of the CIA and certainly never ever dare mention the likelihood—as I carefully documented in *Final Judgment*—that the Mossad also played a critical role in the assassination conspiracy.

On Nov. 21, 1988, the Birch Society's *New American* magazine touted the Warren Commission Report, saying that "evidence demonstrates beyond a reasonable doubt" that Lee Harvey Oswald—one lone communist nut—killed JFK.

In any case, however, the JBS's dedication to the obviously dubious claim that one lone communist "nut" killed JFK remains in force. In 1995, I sent a copy of the second edition of my book to a vast array of individuals inviting them to debate and refute the thesis of the book with me—on radio or in writing or in any public forum.

One of those to whom I sent a copy of the book was William F. Jasper, senior editor of the Birch Society's *New American*. To this day—10 years later, and following the sale of some 50,000 copies of *Final Judgment* to enthusiastic readers across the country—I have yet to hear from Mr. Jasper.

My experiences with the JBS—as far as the issue of the JFK assassination is concerned—were certainly instructive. But my discoveries regarding the Birch position on this issue came many long years after I had already figured out that the Birch Society was not for me, based on my other research and that of others and based on the study of Birch publications.

Certainly there are many fine American patriots who are supporters of the JBS. Indeed, some of my best friends are Birchers. But my own "one minute membership" in the John Birch Society was enough for me. ❖

MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER is a frequent contributor to THE BARNES REVIEW and the author of *Final Judgment: The Missing Link in the JFK Assassination Conspiracy*, called the definitive work on the JFK execution. He is also the author of *The New Jerusalem: Zionist Power in America* and *The High Priests of War*. Order any of these books from TBR BOOK CLUB by calling toll free 1-877-773-9077 and charging to Visa or MasterCard.

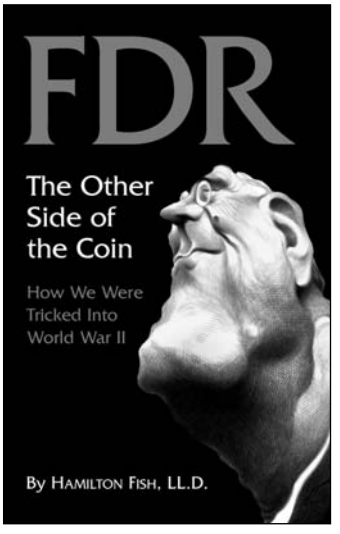
FDR: The Other Side of the Coin

Hamilton Fish book about FDR brought back into print after decades in 'memory hole'

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese launched a military attack on the U.S. naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. President Franklin Roosevelt soon after labeled that day as "a day which will live in infamy." History books, Hollywood films, tall tales of bravery told at the dinner table, and yearly remembrances have kept this event fresh in our memories. But for most people, the attack on Pearl Harbor is where the story begins. What is not discussed in textbooks, the movie screen or mentioned by public speakers is the true beginning of the story of American involvement in World War II, crafted by a warmongering, megalomanical, conniving president.

By Joseph Crosson

Hamilton Fish is that rare individual who was blessed to live the American dream. As an All-American football player at Harvard University, U.S. Army captain of an all-black infantry unit in World War I France, and a New York state and federal congressman for more than 25 years, Hamilton Fish lived a life of legend. As a congressman he introduced legislation to create the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, assign "The Star Spangled Banner" as the national anthem and convince the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis to play an annual football game. Additionally, he wrote the preamble to the American Legion constitution. Mr. Fish was a close ally of Theodore Roosevelt for many years. He had also been an important foe of President Franklin Roosevelt during Roosevelt's drive to entangle the United States in a war in which it held no interest. With such an accomplished resume combined with a privileged public position, few have enjoyed such advantage and credibility when dissecting the causes for America's introduction to World War II.



FDR: The Other Side of the Coin by Hamilton Fish walks the reader through key sets of events in the months and years before America's entry after the "Day of Infamy." Citing a broad cast of characters and giving a chilling account of times and places, Fish shows us the deception and subterfuge spearheaded by Roosevelt's inner circle of power brokers with the sole intent of provoking Japan into an aggressive and hostile plan of behavior. Knowing he needed a major act of alien aggression in order to persuade the U.S. electorate to abandon its traditional neutrality, Roosevelt arranged circumstances, using diplomatic strategy and executive order, in such a manner as to leave Japan no other option than to attack the United States directly. Indeed, the author admits that even he, going so far as to publicly advocate war following Pearl Harbor, followed the primrose path laid down by the administration. Fish acknowledges the bravery and skill of U.S. fighting forces as well as the commitment and sacrifice of all those sailors and soldiers who fought under the flags of nations around the globe. At the same time, he outlines a timeline proving pro-war intents within the administration and the bare facts gleaned from government archives that the war was, as Winston Churchill termed, unnecessary. Indeed, feeling the timing was not ripe for publication, Fish held release of this book until after the deaths of the key participants responsible for this tragedy of deception.

With exceptional acumen, Fish wove a tapestry of history that includes many notable names from the era including Douglas MacArthur, James Forrestal, Winston Churchill, Herman Dinsmore, Lloyd George and Joseph Kennedy. Tracing a thread through pre- and post-war events, the reader is given great insight as to on which side fell many of our cherished historical figures. Names now receive personality. Actions and inten-

See Hamilton Fish, Page 79

TBR STILL IN SEARCH OF THE PHILISTINE HOMELAND

The fine historical study by Mr. Wulf Schuldes in the January/February 2005 issue of TBR entitled "Uncovering the Surprising Origins of the Philistines" brings into focus a long-forgotten, ignored and mysterious historical people, the Philistines. Their wandering lifestyle and the number of cultural centers they developed from ancient times on may insinuate a different area of origin from the Helgoland area or the sunken continent of Atlantis, as Mr. Schuldes suggests. Were the Philistines, in fact, close kin to the progenitors of the Hungarians? Surprisingly, there is much evidence to support such a thesis.

BY SUSAN TOMORY

Greek historians called the upper portion of the Danube valley, which is the ancestral home of the Magyars, Hyperborea. Ariesteaus places Hyperborea ("the land behind the North Wind") in the Altai Mountains. The work of linguist, historian and ethnographer Adorján Magyar deals with Sanudo's 14th-century map of Europe,[1] in which the island of Csallókoez, nestled between four branches of the Danube and considered the mythical home of the Magyars, is drawn as a huge island, covering almost half of Europe. Mr. Magyar explained that this overstatement of size is attributable to the great importance of the ancient European origin myths that this island represented. And here we arrive at the homeland of the Philistines.

As we shall see, the historical name "Philistine" survived in the Carpathian Basin to the 18th century A.D. used interchangeably with the names "Jász," "Ias," "Iasi," "Jassius" etc. [The Jász (pronounced "yahs") people are also known as Jazygians.—Ed.] My study relies heavily on the work of Mr. Magyar.

THE IAS HOMELAND

"As we know the homeland of the Jász—the Jászság (Ias-land)—is within the Carpathian Basin, which is the homeland of all Magyar ethnic groups, including the Jász. We also know that the Ias-land was a veritable water-land: it was situated between two big rivers, the Danube and the Tisza, with several smaller tributaries and an almost endless marshland stretching between them. This was the ancient homeland of the Ias. They were able farmers and herdsmen, but their main occupations were fishing, navigation and astronomy.

Understandably, their mythology and art reflected this origin. The outline of fish-fins is repeated in their decorative art, so much so that when we see this pattern we can assume it is of Ias origin."[2]

THE IAS AS PHILISTINES

István Horváth's research stated over 200 years ago that the Ias were called "Philistines" in earlier documents. Then, beginning in A.D. 1741, the name "Philistine" suddenly disappeared,

Above left, Ferdinánd Vidra's *Pannonia*, painted in oil in 1844 and now in the Hungarian National Gallery, Budapest. Note the headdress worn by the allegorical figure, a symbol of the Hungarian nation. The ancient Iasi were a Pannonian people, as were the Magyars. Note the similarity in the Hungarian national headdress with that of Philistines portrayed by ancient Egyptian artists at Medinet Habu (inset right). **Above**, David is shown slaying the Philistine Goliath in a medieval mural created around A.D. 1123 at the Church of Santa Maria at Taull (Lerida), Spain. Note that Goliath wears "scale armor." Iassian warriors were depicted as wearing chain scale-type armor garments on the famous Column of Trajan (far left, detail depicts Teutonic chieftain and Roman soliers), circa A.D. 113. **At left,** Emperor Zsigmond von Luxembourg, king of Bohemia & Hungary (by Antonio Pisanello, 1432), referred to Magyars, as did others, as "Philistines."

as if the entire Philistine nation had died or moved out of the country. Searching for the reason for this silence he mentioned the possibility of a governmental regulation that forbade the use of the name "Philistine."

But István Gyárfás and István Horváth quoted several documents in which the name "Philistine" was still used. One example, which is from 1357, states that Oers (a Magyar name) was the leader of the Philistines.[1]

Later, in 1395 during the reign of King Zsigmond, a document equates the Philistines with the Ias three times over: ". . . *Philistaeos seu Jassones . . . Philistacorum seu Jassonum . . . Philistaei seu Jassones.*"[2]

King Zsigmond's decree of 1427 states (translated): "Pohárnik of Berzevicze, the Philistine, is regally attired." Here the mentioned "Philistine" bears a Magyar name.

In early Magyar Bible translations the word "Philistine" was frequently rendered as "Iaz." Gyárfás mentions in his study that in the original Hebrew text, the name "Pelistim"—in the Vulgata, "Philistine"—is used for the Ias.

A name occasionally used for the Ias by the Greeks was

"metanosta Ias," meaning "the wanderers." Mr. Magyar believes that this name originated in their mythology, since they called the constantly waxing and waning Moon, which was their mythical ancestor, Józon, meaning wandering or sea-faring. In Roman writings in which they speak of the Jazig (or Iazyg) the use of the *-ig* or *-yg* syllable parallels the postpositional use of the Magyar *uek*, meaning ancestor or progenitor.[3]

Going back to more ancient times, Tacitus mentions a "Germanic" people called Osi and adds that they speak the "Pannonian language." What does this name refer to if not the (Magyar) Uz or Uzon people, known from history, or the Jasi, without the beginning "J" sound. And what else can this "Pannonian language" be than ancient Magyar? The "Germans" of Tacitus originally must have referred to a geographic location and been used as a collective name for people residing in the same northern "Germania" or "Land of Forests" without considering language or racial differences. Scientists have established the fact that the word "German" originally meant "from the forest," or "forest dweller." What's more, the 1897 edition of the German Meyers Lexikon mentions that in Turkish *orman* means forest.[4]

Tacitus mentions a "Germanic" people called Osi and adds that they speak the "Pannonian language." What does this name refer to if not the (Magyar) Uz or Uzon people?

Adorján Magyar's writes: "The Csángó people of Moldavia call the city of Jassi "Jászvásár" (market-town of the Iasi) as they call the city of Roman "Románvásár" (market-town of the Rumanians)." The name of this Jászvásár in earlier Latin documents is "Jasskytarg," "Forum Jazygum" or "Philistinorum Forum"; we know that in Rumanian, and in the Slavic languages *targ, terg, trg* means market, marketplace (derived from the Magyar *tér* = place) and we also know that the Latin "*forum*" means a marketplace.[5]

The name "Jud," by which the Philistines were also called, reminds us of their Ias ancestry. Their names in the Bible, "Crétim" and "Creti-Pletian," connect them with Crete. Even though the Ias ancestral land was between the Danube and Tisza rivers, they inhabited even in Roman times the territory that is now Slavonia. From there they wandered to Istria, becoming name-givers to this peninsula; historical records state that its inhabitants were the Istros (or Jistros), who wore black garments. Black was the color of mourning (gyász), within the Ias (Jász) population. Giovanni Lucio Traguriense quotes a historical record, the *Storia del Regno di Dalmazia e di Croazia*, the 35th page of which explains why the Istros wore black attire. According to their mythology they are still mourning Helios's son Phaeton, who was so inept in driving his father's Sun chariot that the golden-maned horses dragged him to his death. The story confirms that the black attire of the Istros was because of mourning, and this connection is a part of the Ias language: *Ias*=the name of the nation, *gyász*=mourning.[6]

The Ias presence in the so-called biblical lands has been firmly established through customs, history, and names of people and places, in references too numerous to mention in this paper.

WHAT HAIRSTYLES CAN TELL US

Mr. Magyar describes the typical Ias hairstyles for men and he illustrates the many variations that resemble a feather headdress. He mentions that he remembers (being himself of Ias origin) that the Ias were ridiculed as "baldheaded Philistines," since they shaved the back of their heads as part of this hairdo. He noted further that the Egyptian Nile-goddess Anuket had the same Ias hairstyle. She may have been of Philistine origin, since there were Philistine mercenaries in Egypt and Libya.

According to Magyar the Philistine hairstyle was fashioned after one of their frequently seen forms in nature, which became one of their national symbols: the shape of the vortex, as found in both water and air. Not only their hairdo, but also their hats, frequently had this shape. Vortex-shaped dark storm clouds were frequently referred to by the Iasi as "black hats."

This vortex-shaped headdress was known to the Greeks through the Ionian cultural influences—as can be seen in the Museum of Delphi, where three dancers are portrayed wearing this type of hat. The top of the hat is in the form of a four-pointed star, another Ias symbol.[7]

It is said the ancestors of the Greeks were Ion and Achaios, believed to be brothers. There were neither racial nor linguistic differences perceived between the two tribes. Homer talks about the Achaios as "the longhaired ones" (*Iliad*, III, 79). This longhaired tradition can still be found among the Greek peasant population. G. Kraus's painting in which the Greek king, Otto I, enters the city of Napulia[8] depicts the participants with long, flowing hair.

Mr. Magyar reminds us that as navigators the Ias had advanced knowledge not only of their watery surroundings, but of the stars, which were of utmost importance to their lives. In some of their representations they portrayed comets as horses with long, flowing manes, or as longhaired men. They pictured the rays of comets as wavy hair to emphasize this connection, and through them this imagery became part of the Greek language, in which "*cometa*" means hair.

So the long haired Ias, or Achaios (which in Ias means "the hairy one"), fashioned their hair according to the "hair" of the comets. The population of Konvale (previously Canale near Ragusa; Mr. Magyar made this remark nearly 100 years ago) are blond, blue eyed and remarkably good looking, sporting this hairdo and the Ias profile, which hint at their Ias ancestry even though linguistically they have been absorbed by the Slavic-speaking population.

In summation of Mr. Magyar's Jász (Ias) chapter I shall briefly mention the most important Ias symbols. In their iconography we find waves, the vortex, the four-pointed star, the jasmine flower (which forms a four-pointed star) and the eight-pointed star, created by placing two four-pointed stars on top of one another; also the fish called "jizéter," with star shaped scales on its body, and an ancient giant deer which they called jázinu.

Evidence from Across Europe

Upper left, fresco found at Knossos. The flowing, curly locks, "Ionian" profile, and the bared breasts of these graceful women from Knossos are clear evidence, the author believes, of a relationship between the highly developed Minoan culture of Crete and that of the Jasz ethnic group in Hungary. Lower left, Hungarian runes may have been descended from the Turkic script used in Central Asia, which was in turn descended from the Mohenjo-Daro script. Hungarian runes were usually written on sticks in boustrophedonic style (Greek for "as the ox plows"; alternating direction—left to right then right to left.) Some of the Cretan alphabetical signs, according to Prof. Magyar, are similar to those of the Mohenjo-Daro script. He suggests that knowledge of the Magyar language would be helpful in deciphering the inscriptions of the ancient Cretans. Center, a Roman terracotta figure of Attis, with long curls, a peaked "Phrygian" cap, and leggings—characteristic features of the garb of Jassian men. Attis was a god of growth and fertility in Asia Minor, also venerated in Greece. Right, this 15th century hussar (named for his predecessors, Hungarian "*usars*"), shows the continuing influence of the Ias civilization in central Europe. He is dressed in Hungarian style, with long red trousers, at a time when western European gentlemen commonly wore doublet and hose or long robes.

These symbols sum up the environment of their origin, and they carried these symbols during their migratory routes, decorating their new environments with them.

There were the wave patterns on their water jugs and the walls of their homes, as well as the flowers. The vortexes became part of their garments and their hairdo; the black color of the starry nights became the color of their clothes. Through these symbols one can always recognize their presence in the lands in which they resided.

THE IAS AS IONIANS

In earlier times the entire Adriatic coast was called the Ion Sea by the Greeks after the names "Ion" or "Ijon" given to the Ias. Later this name was restricted to the Ionian Sea, where the Island of Corfu and the smaller islands are still called the Ionian Islands. The fact that the city of Zadar was once called *Jadera* or *Jasera* can be attributed to Ias presence. Historians believe that the Liburnians gave this name to the city, but in fact they occu-

pied the land at a later time, retaining the original name of the city. Farther south is the island of Lissa. Its original name was Issa, and only much later, under the rule of Venice was it called La Issa, or L'Issa, and even later Lissa. As the Ias migrated even further south, their route can be traced through the place names (Is, Jis, Jistor) which they left behind. South of Lissa is Ragusa and the Ionian Islands, and below that Crete, where they developed their beautiful and peaceful culture. Later they had to flee further south to Libya and Palestine. The German *Propylaeen Kunstgeschichte* (Vol. III) tells us that no one knows who developed the wonderful culture of Crete. Great libraries were found here but the script remains undeciphered. "In all probability these people were not Indo-Germans," the book states.

Mr. Magyar compares some of the Cretan alphabetical signs to the Mohenjo-Daro script. Between the Cretan characters small vertical lines are visible that he believes to be divisions between the words, which is also a characteristic of the Székely-Magyar "rovás"—runic writing (this latter divides the scripts with horizontal lines as well, indicating the borders of the ancient, wooden rovás-sticks or tablets). According to Mr. Magyar, knowledge of the Magyar and Etruscan languages would greatly facilitate the deciphering of the Cretan language.[9] The earliest known writing, which predate the Sumerian writing by over 1,000 years, can be found on the Tatárlaka tablets in Erdély (Transylvania).[10] The tablets and writing instruments were found *in situ,* which rules out the possibility of importation.

Classical historians report that the Ias, who lived between the Danube and Tisza rivers, fought primarily with bows and arrows. The Iassius on the Trajan monument are shown with bows and arrows.

Magyar writes, quoting from a work by István Gyárfás, *History of the Jász-Kun* (Vol. I, 298): "Ptolemaios (Ptolemy), when listing the peoples of Pannonia places the *Jassius* people in the vicinity of Sabaria (Szombathely). The Hungarian National Museum exhibits a Roman stone which was excavated in the former Savaria, today's Szombathely, where the inscription reads '*Lucius Savariensis Jon.'"* Gyárfás also quotes the following statement by 'István Bizanti, writing in 1694: "*Jas,* part of Illuria, its inhabitants are the *Jata*; it is also called '*Jonika.*'" Furthermore, quoting Grammaticus, he says the following: "Mursa, the city of *Jonika* built by Adrianus." On another Roman stone, dating from before A.D. 192, which was excavated near the old Mursa and today's city of Eszék, the inscription reads: "Divo Comodo *Respublica Jasoru.*" The *Ias (Jász*) lived in Transdanubia and Slavonia and, they were known as *Ias (Jász*), and *Jon (Jón*), *Jónika,* or *Jónia.* In earlier days the *Ias* (Jász) lived in Erdély (Transylvania) and Moldova too. Gyárfás writes: "Near Várhely on an excavated Roman stone which dates to the time of Antonius Pius around the year A.D. 140, the following text, among others, may be read: "*M. Dacorum Jassiorum hanc statuam is . . .*," etc and on a second stone with Greek inscription and a third stone with Latin inscription we read: *"Axius Aelianus Jonius"* which reveals the fact that the Dák-Jász lived in Erdély (Transylvania) or Moldova (Moldavia) in A.D. 153 and that the *Ionius* (Jonius) and the *Jassius (Jassius)* are the very same *Ias* (Jász) nation."[11]

IAS BATTLE ATTIRE & WEAPONS

"Classical historians report that the Ias, who lived between the rivers Duna (Danube) and the Tisza rivers, fought primarily with bows and arrows. It is noteworthy that the Iassius or Iazygs on the Trajan monument are also shown bearing bows and arrows, with helmets covering their heads, and that both the warriors and their horses wore armor covered with scales. Furthermore, it is evident that the (Magyar) words *íj* and *íjász* (bow and archer) are not Greek loan-words in the Magyar language, but rather the Greeks inherited the words from the ancient Ionians, or "Iasi," or "íjász" (archers). This conclusion is further corroborated by the fact that the crescent Moon ("Jon" or "Jazon" to the Iasi) in its first very thin phase resembles a bow. We mentioned that in Turkish *Aj* = Moon, and in the Turkish, Tatár and Uygur languages, *jaj* means bow (íj in Magyar) which clearly shows that the Magyar, Turkish, Tatár, and Uygur languages—this latter being an old Turkish dialect—did not take the words for Moon and bow from the Greek language, but rather that the Greeks inherited them from the Ias inhabitants of Crete and the Greek peninsula.

"Finally, I have to emphasize the very obvious difference between the highly sophisticated attire of the Iasi, who sported armor, helmets, and sleeves, and the relatively primitive clothing of the Germanic warriors depicted on the same Trajan's Column. This fact shows that the culture of the Iasi of those days was far more advanced than that of the Germanic peoples. Further evidence of the relatively advanced culture of the Iasi is the fact that the Romans were not able to conquer them or occupy their land between the Duna (Danube) and the Tisza rivers. Therefore this land—although it was surrounded on three sides by the mighty Roman empire—remained unsubjugated. While the Romans did break through at the southern border, their rule there was very brief. The fortifications built against the Roman incursions, which were called Roman trenches, were in fact built by the Ias against the Romans and not the other way around."[12]

In Samuel I:17 the Bible mentions that the Philistine Goliath's battle attire was a scale armor made of brass plates. The same battle gear is visible on Trajan's column, representing the Ias warriors, on men and horses alike.

FURTHER DATA ABOUT THE IAS PRESENCE IN PANNONIA

The Hungarian historian Mócsy believes that the Iasi community was originally one of the Pannonian groups—in fact, the largest indigenous community of Pannonia—and had close ties to other Pannonian peoples such as the Andizetes, Breuci,

Daesitiates and Maezaei.[13] We are not familiar with the history of these peoples during Roman times, but it seems very possible that the Iasi took part in the great South Pannonian wars, especially the Pannonian-Dalmatian insurrection of the 6th through the 9th century A.D. After the conquest, this ethnic group, the extent of which was undoubtedly large, formed an administrative unit under the name of Civitas Iasorum. According to Pliny, the river Dráva flowed through it, and the Iasi populated parts of Croatia and the Hungarian Transdanubia.

It is important to note that Mócsy believes the Iasi to be indigenous Pannonian people. Historians write about the Iazyg and Sarmatians who were stationed in England during the time of Marcus Aurelius. The cultural admixture of the Kelts and Sarmatians—considering their close proximity in Pannonia—may have already begun there. It is also there that many of the Arthur- and Holy Grail-related geographical names must have had their origins, whence they were transplanted to the British Isles.

While researching the Keltic and Sarmatian connections in Britain, I found several connections with the Ias there as well. Here I quote parts of my study *A New View of the Arthurian Legends:* An Apollo-like figure is the central element of a Sarmatian memorial's composition in Britain. Its representation is very unorthodox from a Roman point of view. He wears a "Phrygian" cap. He has a quiver but the bow is missing and may not have been there at all. Instead he holds a harp in his hands.

Next to this young man stand two female figures, an older and a younger one. Their flowing garments do not cover their breasts. The younger lady also leaves her hair—flowing, curly locks—uncovered. These traits typify a fashion that was definitely not Roman. The figures are believed to be "the personifications of the *Regio Bremennacensis* and *Britannia Inferior* respectively." But why? We have no report of such pre-Roman fashion in the British Isles. Since Bremennacum at that time was the home base of the Sarmatian/Iazyg cavalry, we have to look into the possibility that—as the neatly clad "dragoneer" represents the Sarmatian military fashion of the day—the two females bring the female fashion of these people to light. This fashion evolved in foreign lands, very possibly in a much gentler climate. We have to look for analogies outside England. And the god who stands next to them? He is also very possibly a god the Sarmatians recognized as their own. This god's Phrygian cap points toward the southern part of Europe. The harp in his hand speaks of a people whose tradition holds fast to the idea that all of creation is but the song of the Sun god. The same people honored all poets and bards as God's representative on Earth.

When the Homeridae wrote the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* around 800 B.C., the Greek gods were not saviors. Orpheus changed that. In the 6th or 7th century B.C. he worked on the myth of the imported-to-Greece Thracian god Dionysus, and turned it into a religion of morality and salvation. Fragments of the Orphic Gospel, called the "Orphic Hymns," are quoted by ancient writers, and Orphism lasted into late antiquity. By the fourth century Plato was writing about Orpheus and his theology of salvation. Eventually Orpheus himself was made into a god by his followers. **Above:** Early artists, not knowing how Christ would have appeared, borrowed from the old gods. Here, from a sepulchral oratory in Jerusalem, dating about the 5th century A.D., Jesus is portrayed as Orpheus with a harp. He sports, however, a Phrygian cap like the Ias people favored. Orpheus was an obvious choice for the ancient Christians to base their images of Jesus upon for his connection with salvation. Below Jesus in the image one can see depictions of ancient lustful pagan characters like Pan (with his flute) and a centaur. One might speculate that the animal, carnal (pagan) side of humanity was now to be dominated by the spiritual.

Mr. Magyar quotes Spamer[14] concerning a painting in a Roman catacomb in which Jesus is portrayed as Orpheus with a harp in his hands as he sings to the animals. He wears a Phrygian outfit, which is usually part of neither Orpheus's nor Jesus's wardrobe; we have to look for some other culture's divinity. Magyar followed the evolution of this style of clothing. He found in Spamer's collection[15] that Attis was portrayed in a Phrygian cap and tight trousers made apparently from leather. These traces lead to the Pelasgians, who—according to Herodotus—spoke a barbarian language[16] before they converted to the Greek language. Attica was Pelasgian land, and the city of Plakia was also of Pelasgian origin. The Pelasgian culture leads directly to the Aegean pre-Greek cultures, one of which was the Ionian. Earlier we discussed the Ionian-Iazyg connections with the Carpathian Basin. In later representations we find the same trousers not only on Scythians, but on Huns as well. This ancient and very useful garment still survives in the Carpathian region as part of the Hussars' uniform of Hungary and is still worn in Transylvania. The Albanians also preserved an attire remarkably similar in material and cut. The trousered fashion points to the Carpathian Basin as the center where it was developed and from which it spread, first to neighboring lands and later to distant countries as well. It was the traditional attire of ancient Magyar ethnic groups, who carried this fashion with them wherever they settled. Later the fashion of trousers was adopted by most peoples—with the notable exception of the Romans and some of the inhabitants of India—owing to its comfort and practicality, and as we know it is an integral part of European and American fashion to this day.

In later representations we find the same trousers not only on Scythians, but on Huns as well. This ancient garment still survives in Carpathia as part of the Hussars' uniform of Hungary.

Based upon fashions of clothes and hair, then, we can expect to find the "Attis, Orpheus and Apollo-like gods" among these ancient trousered people, which included at one time the Sarmatians. We will find other identifying features also—especially linguistic connections.

Let us examine the details of the two women's attire. The ringlet hairstyle of both women greatly resembles representations from Crete, whence it spread to Canaan and Ugarit.[17] The bare breasted fashion too was common in these regions. The emphasis on this flowing hairstyle was also part of the Trojan culture, which, moreover, had significant linguistic ties to the long-haired Achaios, as described by Homer.

Another common feature in representations of these various peoples is the famous "Ionian" profile in all the paintings, which is a characteristic of the Jász ethnic group in Hungary as well. Magyar writes, identifying the ancient historical names "Iasi," "Ion," and "Iassius" with the Jász ethnic group:

> . . . We can observe that this relief is completely analogous to the Cretan/Mycenaean art, not only the highly characteristic profile but also several other details such as the hair, which encircles the forehead in tiny ringlets, the long lock of hair cascading downward, and the dresses that leave the ladies' breasts completely bare—which, according to Mycenaean representations, was very fashionable."

Later Magyar discusses in detail the several thousand years of Canaanite presence in Syria and Palestine: " . . . the Jász and some of the other ancient indigenous inhabitants [of Hungary] that migrated from their homeland belonged to them also."[18]

Magyar's extensive research lasted almost a century. During this time he noticed again and again that a culture or a part of a culture survives longest in its place of origin. The quoted article by Mr. Schuldes in TBR characterizes the Philistines beautifully: "The Philistines enjoyed a high culture and had lofty moral values. R.A.S. Macalister: 'Philistinism, after all, stands for two great habits, decency and order.' " You can observe the same values among the last remnants of the Philistine Iasi in their homeland, the Carpathian Basin and slightly beyond, near the Eastern slopes of the Carpathian Alps in Moldavia. The love of peace, culture and beauty still guides their daily lives. ❖

SUSAN TOMORY is chief editor of *The Journal of the Institute for Hungarian Studies.* She has written several important papers including *A New View of the Arthurian Legends.*

ENDNOTES:

[1] Mario Sanudo, *Liber Secretorum Fidelium Crusis.* It was included in the Monograph of Pietro Vesconte's *World Map.*
[2] Adorján Magyar, *Az õsmûveltség* (Translation: "The Ancient Culture"), 346.
[3] *Ibid.*, 388-9.
[4] *Ibid.*, 357.
[5] *Ibid.*
[6] *Ibid.*, 367.
[7] *Ibid.*, 363-67.
[8] Hans Kraemer, *Das XIX Jahrhundert,* Berlin, 1830, Verlag Bong, Vol. I, 336.
[9] *Osmûveltség,* 369.
[10] Prof. Tibor Baráth, *The Early Hungarians.*
[11] *Ibid.*, 384.
[12] *Ibid.*, 386.
[13] The Maezaei (today's spelling: Mezei) is a common Hungarian name in the present. The Magyar word *mezõ* means meadow in English.
[14] *Weltgeschichte,* Leipzig, 1896 vol. II, 770.
[15] *Ibid.*, 580.
[16] *Osmûveltség,* 848.
[17] *Ibid.*, 386.
[18] *Ibid.*, 373.

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An Old White Man
Takes a Politically Incorrect Look at Integration in America Today

For over half a century, America has been systematically trying to integrate the races. However, all in all, the results have been disappointing, and in some ways, the racial problem is now worse than before integration. Is true racial integration impossible? Is it even desirable? A veteran Washington reporter gives a frank and politically incorrect view of the test case of Washington, D.C. going back 50 years.

BY JAMES P. TUCKER JR.

In 1954, Washington, D.C. was segregated, as were cities in Delaware, Maryland and the South in general and, effectively, many Northern cities. Whites and Negroes lived in separate neighborhoods, attended separate (but not always "equal") schools, and patronized separate, churches, restaurants and theaters.

Major league baseball had been white-only until Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in 1946. The National Football League (NFL) was mostly white, because at that time college athletes—a free farm system—were required to take and pass academic courses. It would be decades later before the NFL deemed Negroes capable of playing quarterback or being head coaches.

Athletes and coaches were intensely aware that they were heroes to the young; they worked hard at being "good examples" (in today's Newspeak, "good role models"). They were careful not to use foul language in the presence of women and children, although gutter references to maternal incest were not, in any case, yet part of the white vocabulary. For women to use foul language was almost unknown; those who did were known as "bad girls."

JAMES P. TUCKER JR.

Eugene (Bo) Sherman, the late, great football coach at George Washington University, would have a few beers—never many—in the evenings with a young sportswriter whose byline was "Jimmy Tucker." There was always a Coke on the table. If someone suspected of being a student or a parent should enter, Bo picked up the Coke, and Jimmy, by pre-arrangement, held his beer as if it were his own—a definite economic asset, even in the days of the 15-cent draft.

Compare this to the post-integration era where major league athletes have been jailed for rape, murder and other felonies—and return to the field to the cheers of integrated fans.

In 1954, if a boy dropped a fly ball and uttered a "bad word" in frustration, others would warn him "There's girls over there." The boy blushed. The girls were kind enough to pretend either they didn't hear or understand. Never would a girl utter such words.

Now, girls can make me blush with their garbage mouths—including Sen. Hillary Clinton (D-N.Y.), who is notorious for her obscenities. This first became fashionable when snaggle-toothed women burned their bras to demonstrate their "liberation."

Today's generation is confused. Girls want to be boys, and boys don't know who they are. Once, when under contract to run the news staff of a weekly health journal, I arranged for a young girl reporter to enjoy the thrill of her life—interviewing

the deaf Miss America, for which I accompanied her.

All I did was perform as any gently reared lad would: open doors, help out of cab, take arm in escorting her up the stairs. Later, I heard her whispering about my conduct to a colleague, ending with "I loved it!" Perhaps more exposure to civilization could help this confused generation.

Unlike today, it was unheard of for public figures—athletes or politicians—to have criminal records. Now, it is common to read about rapes, assaults and other violent crimes among athletes, many of whom have spent time behind bars. You have not only read about the lecherousness of former President Bill Clinton but of several congressmen and lower officials, too. A male governor recently left office after admitting to a love affair with another man.

A murder of any kind throughout the Washington metropolitan area—from the far-out reaches of Prince Georges County, Maryland to the city's downtown was a major, page one story. A second murder called for hand-wringing "what's this town coming to" editorials. Today, any of numerous murders rate a few paragraphs, if anything, deep inside the newspapers, unless there is high drama—such as shooting rampages that make everyone feel at risk. A murder-by-mugger rates little, if any attention and one drug dealer killing another is not even worth mentioning unless an innocent child gets killed in the crossfire (which seems to be happening with more regrettable regularity these days).

Washington alone—excluding the suburbs—had 198 homicides in 2004—"the lowest total in almost 20 years," *The Washington Post* gushed.

Nationwide, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 61 percent of prison or jail inmates were racial or ethnic minorities. An estimated 12.6 percent of all Negro men in their late 20s were in jail or prisons, as were 3.6 percent of Hispanic men and 1.7 percent of white men in that age group.

In about 1950, being a life-long compulsive reader, I found myself examining *Ebony,* a magazine devoted to African-Americans. The cover and several inside pages featured a commentary by a Negro physician reproaching Negro men for lusting after white women. There are beautiful black women, he correctly argued, and Negroes should marry them. He was resisting a merging of the cultures.

Jesse Jackson, the firebrand preacher who demands "reparations" for slavery, once had a burst of candor and said that he is obviously on guard more if approached by a group of black men than if they were white. He was denounced for these comments and groveled apologies.

Jackson can relax because American Negroes already enjoy generous "reparations" for slavery: they were born in this blessed country. Where in Africa, where freedom is unknown, poverty and disease rampant, would they prefer to be?

The late, great Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) was called a "racist" when, while working under President Richard Nixon, he reported that current trends toward young, unmarried girls having babies would come at a high social cost unless reversed.

When Moynihan warned of this, only 20 percent of black babies were illegitimate, and fewer than 10 percent of white babies. Among whites, the girl would visit Aunt Bertha for nine months, and the world would never know that she had borne a baby. Now, 66 percent of black babies are illegitimate and 20 percent of white babies are born out of wedlock.

How does all this relate to school integration? If you artificially merge two cultures, the worst qualities of both groups are also merged—not the best—to the detriment of both cultures.

The social costs of crime and illiteracy resulting from so many children growing up without fathers and mothers who could care less if the kids are in school or selling "crack" cocaine on the corner are so obvious they need no elaboration here.

Society tries to blind itself to reality by embracing euphemisms. Girl mothers are called "single parents." There is no such thing as a "single" parent: no girl ever became pregnant without some boy's help—even when there are so many candidates the actual father cannot be identified.

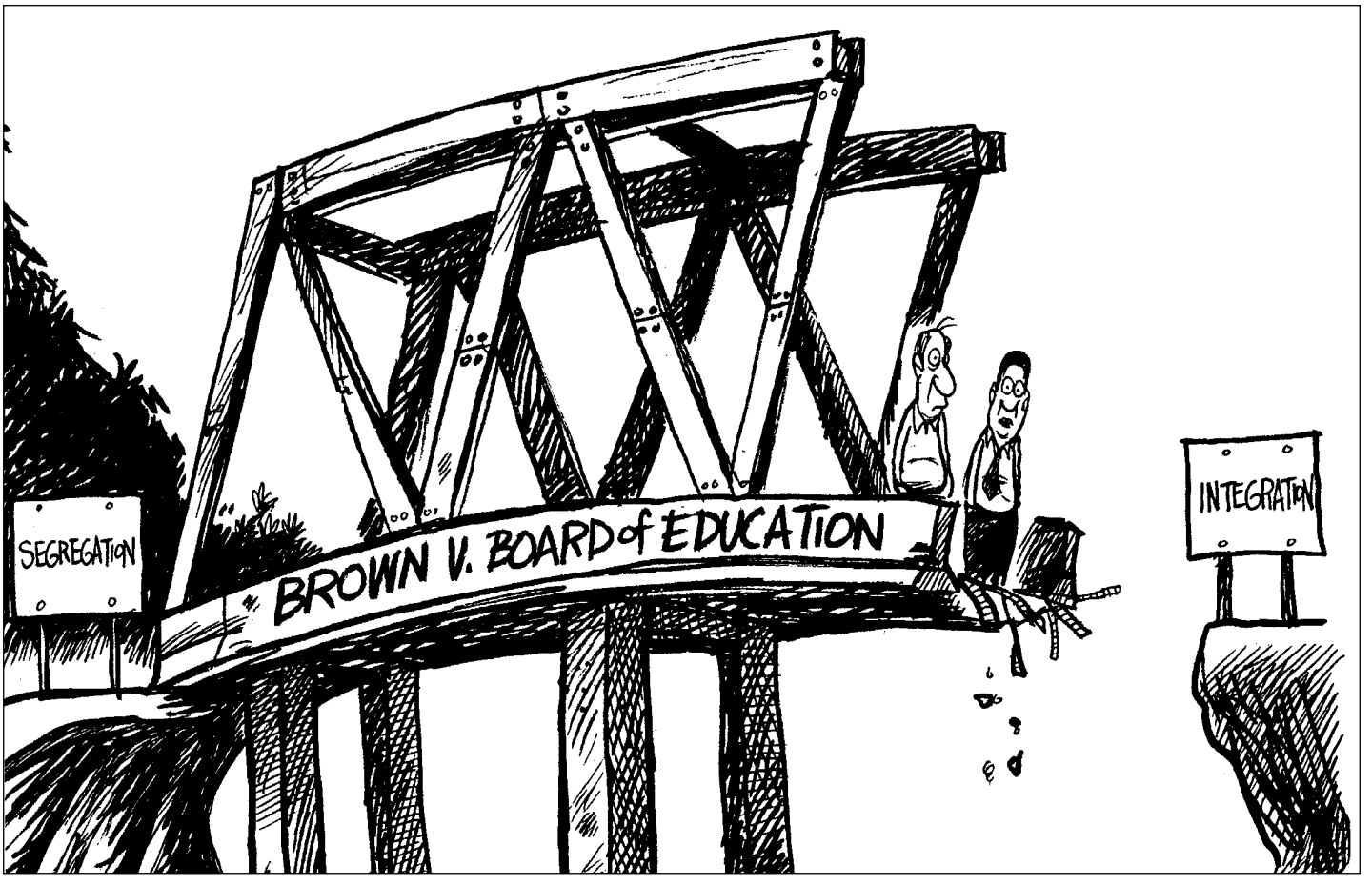
How does all this relate to school integration? Educators long ago learned that if you put a few bad students in a class full of good students, the bad do not get better, but the good tend to become bad. Similarly, if you artificially merge two cultures—in this case, whites and blacks—the worst qualities of both are also merged—to the detriment of both.

Immediately after the Supreme Court ruled public school segregation unconstitutional, Washington's city schools announced they would fully integrate the following September. No step-by-step plan or preparations were made. Liberals beamed how Washington would "lead the nation" in integration.

When a white child came home after her first day in first grade and asked, "Mommy, what does #@$%*!! mean?," Mommy got her liberal knickers in a knot and started house-hunting in the still-segregated suburbs. It became known as "white flight." In 1972, the late Sen. Henry ("Scoop") Jackson of Washington state was running for the Democratic presidential nomination. He was able to say he was the only member of Congress to send his children to Washington's public schools.

The Power Elite . . . A Book by C. Wright Mills

By C. Wright Mills. First published in 1956, it is now being reprinted in a fine new edition by Oxford University Press. It is a classic of social science and social criticism. It calls attention to the three prongs of power in this country: the military, the corporate behemoth and the political "ruling" elite. The question of whether America is as democratic in practice as it is in theory is answered. The afterword gives insights into which predictions came true and which did not since many were made in 1956. Good reading, full of information that we need to reacquaint ourselves with. #413, softcover, 448 pages, ***$18.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $3 per book S&H inside the U.S.; $6 per book if mailed outside the U.S. Send request with the form on page 80 to TBR BOOKS, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MC.



What he failed to say was that he lived on Foxhole Road in Northwest Washington, an expensive, snobby neighborhood, home to the elite and almost purely Caucasian.

Lefties have tried to paper over the degeneration of society with euphemisms. There was a time when an "adult" bookstore specialized in books for grownups and did not stock Grimm's fairy tales. Now an "adult bookstore" sign means the store specializes in smut.

Homosexuals don't like themselves and want to be called "gay." Shamefully, newspapers, which should be great defenders of the language, go along with this nonsense. But taking this adjective describing a cheerful personality perverts our literature, culture and history.

If you read *Little Women* as a child, you not only had a girlish sniffle when Beth died; you knew that Jo was "gay"—she laughed and told jokes. She was definitely not a lesbian. The old Christmas song *Deck the Halls* ("Don we now our gay apparel") is not referring to hairy-legged men wearing girls' panties. The list goes on. Years from now, historians will read in the late, lamented *Washington Evening Star* that President Harry Truman was "gay"—he was joking and laughing. But they might think the newspaper was saying Truman was homosexual.

During the 1960s, Negro "leaders" paused in their city burnings to announce that their people must henceforward be called "black" (now "African-American" and who knows what tomorrow). Like a dog to the whistle, newspapers and broadcasters complied. Yet the word "black," as *Uncle Tom's Cabin, Huckleberry Finn* and other works show, had been a demeaning term used interchangeably with a word that is now know politely as "the N word" which some Negroes find offensive even though black youngsters hurl it at one another with reckless abandon these days.

The only holdout was the old Washington *Daily News,* where I served as night editor for four years, until it folded in July 1972. Despite the drumbeat that "race should not be a factor," people were identified as "colored." This "race is not a factor" doctrine reached a stage as dangerous as it was silly. After the *News* went belly up, I found myself managing editor of the daily *Martinsville Bulletin* in Martinsville, Va. Once, bells were ringing on the Associated Press wire, signaling urgency. We were warned that a prisoner had escaped and was believed to be in the Martinsville area, armed and dangerous. The felon was, of course, described in detail: age, height, weight, pimple here, scar there, last seen wearing. . . . But one detail was missing—AP had not included race in the felon's description. We queried AP, and the response came: "Martinsville asked: the subject is black." It was important to AP for all other papers to know that the information was given reluctantly.

Can it get sillier than that? Of course it can. A year ago, a girl reported being raped at an Ivy League school. She described her assailant in detail, including the fact that he was a Negro. Police interviewed 20 boys fitting the description. Then came the protests: if police interview 20 Negro boys—youths, young men or whatever—they must also interview 20 whites. This was not fraternity-house hi-jinks; the idiots were absolutely serious.

The Sensitivity Patrol's campaign against "profiling"—part of the attempt to deny that integration has caused social degeneration—endangers countless American lives. Passengers are "randomly" pulled out of line at airports for close-up inspec-

tions. An elderly man in a wheelchair or a blond, blue-eyed young mother clutching a baby is as likely to be randomly selected as a Middle Eastern man. Yet all 19 of the 9-11 hijackers were from the Middle East. *The Washington Times* carried an op-ed commentary in which the author identified himself as a Middle Easterner who wears a Middle Eastern headdress. Please profile me, he argued, because I would rather be embarrassed and inconvenienced than dead.

The paper later reported poetic justice: former Vice President Al Gore was randomly searched at Washington's Reagan National Airport, his personal under garments spread across a table for all to see. Witnesses said he looked unhappy. Gore shrilly denounces "profiling."

Along with integration came, fashionably, an end to the death sentence in Washington. Despite blackouts and denials in the mainstream media, university studies have shown that one execution deters up to eight murders. True, most criminals are ignorant, illiterate and not too bright, but word of executions trickles down to the street, and they are afraid to die.

Of course, the worst damage courts do in the criminal field is to invite murders by treating murderers gently, but their mischief trickles all the way down. Freelance writer Robert Herzberg once told me of a white man serving on an otherwise all-Negro jury in Washington. The evidence was conclusive: A Negro boy had been observed stealing a ham at a supermarket.

On retiring, the first words out of a black juror's mouth were: "I ain't gonna send no young black man to jail for stealin' a white man's ham." The white juror inquired if the man was concerned that food costs more at that store than in the same store in [white] Loudoun, Va. He pointed out that the ghetto store has to make up in price hikes the costs of stolen food and the extra security required. No, argued the man, it was all because of "racism."

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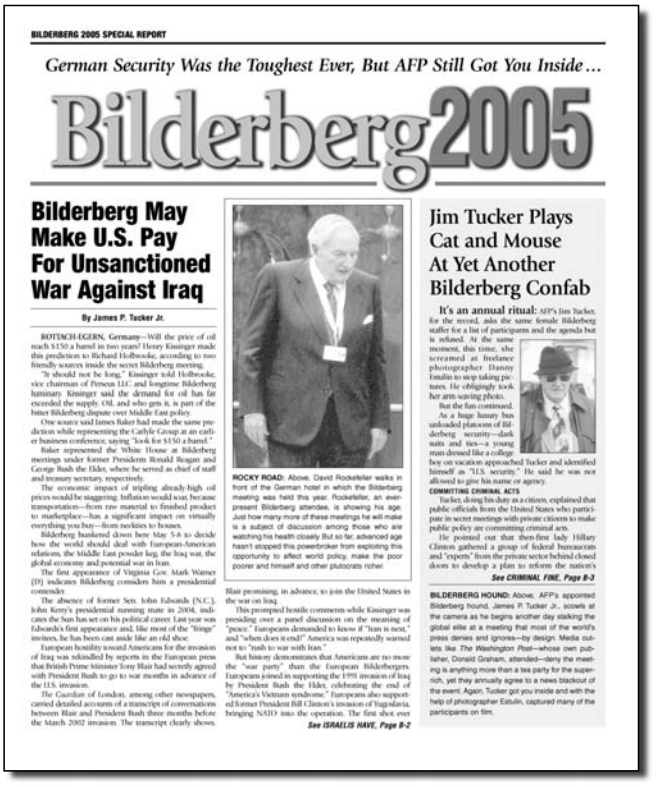

BILDERBERG 2005 SPECIAL REPORT

German Security Was the Toughest Ever, But AFP Still Got You Inside...

Bilderberg2005

Bilderberg May Make U.S. Pay For Unsanctioned War Against Iraq

By James P. Tucker Jr.

BOTTACH-EGERN, Germany—Will the price of oil reach $150 a barrel in two years? Henry Kissinger made this prediction to Richard Holbrooke, according to two friendly sources inside the secret Bilderberg meeting.

"It should not be long," Kissinger told Holbrooke, vice chairman of Perseus LLC and longtime Bilderberg luminary. Kissinger said the demand for oil has far exceeded the supply. Oil, and who gets it, is part of the bitter Bilderberg dispute over Middle East policy.

One source said James Baker had made the same prediction while representing the Carlyle Group at an earlier business conference, saying "look for $150 a barrel."

Baker represented the White House at Bilderberg meetings under former Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush the Elder, where he served as chief of staff and treasury secretary, respectively.

The economic impact of tripling already high oil prices would be staggering. Inflation would soar, because transportation—from raw material to finished product to marketplace—has a significant impact on virtually everything you buy—from necklaces to houses.

Bilderberg hunkered down here May 5-8 to decide how the world should deal with European-American relations, the Middle East powder keg, the Iraq war, the global economy and potential war in Iran.

The first appearance of Virginia Gov. Mark Warner (D) indicates Bilderberg considers him a presidential contender.

The absence of former Sen. John Edwards (N.C.), John Kerry's presidential running mate in 2004, indicates the Sun has set on his political career. Last year was Edwards's first appearance and, like most of the "fringe" invitees, he has been cast aside like an old shoe.

European hostility toward Americans for the invasion of Iraq was rekindled by reports in the European press that British Prime Minister Tony Blair had secretly agreed with President Bush to go to war months in advance of the U.S. invasion.

The Guardian of London, among other newspapers, carried detailed accounts of a transcript of conversations between Blair and President Bush three months before the March 2002 invasion. The transcript clearly shows Blair promising, in advance, to join the United States in the war on Iraq.

This prompted hostile comments while Kissinger was presiding over a panel discussion on the meaning of "peace." Europeans demanded to know if "Iran is next," and "when does it end?" America was repeatedly warned not to "rush to war with Iran."

But history demonstrates that Americans are no more the "war party" than the European Bilderbergers. Europeans joined in supporting the 1991 invasion of Iraq by President Bush the Elder, celebrating the end of "America's Vietnam syndrome." Europeans also supported former President Bill Clinton's invasion of Yugoslavia, bringing NATO into the operation. The first shot ever

See ISRAELIS HAVE, Page B-2

ROCKY ROAD: Above, David Rockefeller walks in front of the German hotel in which the Bilderberg meeting was held this year. Rockefeller, an ever-present Bilderberg attendee, is showing his age. Just how many more of these meetings he will make is a subject of discussion among those who are watching his health closely. But so far, advanced age hasn't stopped this powerbroker from exploiting this opportunity to affect world policy, make the poor poorer and himself and other plutocrats richer.

Jim Tucker Plays Cat and Mouse At Yet Another Bilderberg Confab

It's an annual ritual: AFP's Jim Tucker, for the record, asks the same female Bilderberg staffer for a list of participants and the agenda but is refused. At the same moment, this time, she screamed at freelance photographer Danny Estulin to stop taking pictures. He obligingly took her arm-waving photo.

But the fun continued.

As a huge luxury bus unloaded platoons of Bilderberg security—dark suits and ties—a young man dressed like a college boy on vacation approached Tucker and identified himself as "U.S. security." He said he was not allowed to give his name or agency.

COMMITTING CRIMINAL ACTS

Tucker, doing his duty as a citizen, explained that public officials from the United States who participate in secret meetings with private citizens to make public policy are committing criminal acts.

He pointed out that then-first lady Hillary Clinton gathered a group of federal bureaucrats and "experts" from the private sector behind closed doors to develop a plan to reform the nation's

See CRIMINAL FINE, Page B-3

BILDERBERG HOUND: Above, AFP's appointed Bilderberg hound, James P. Tucker Jr., scowls at the camera as he begins another day stalking the global elite at a meeting that most of the world's press denies and ignores—by design. Media outlets like *The Washington Post*—whose own publisher, Donald Graham, attended—deny the meeting is anything more than a tea party for the super-rich, yet they annually agree to a news blackout of the event. Again, Tucker got you inside and with the help of photographer Estulin, captured many of the participants on film.

Get a copy of Tucker's *Bilderberg 2005* report from *American Free Press* newspaper by calling 1-888-699-6397 and charging a copy to Visa or MasterCard or sending $1.50 to AFP, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003.

JAMES P. TUCKER is the world's leading authority on the Bilderberg group. He is also Senior Editor of *American Free Press* newspaper.

Probing Books on Race, Race Problems, Race Relations

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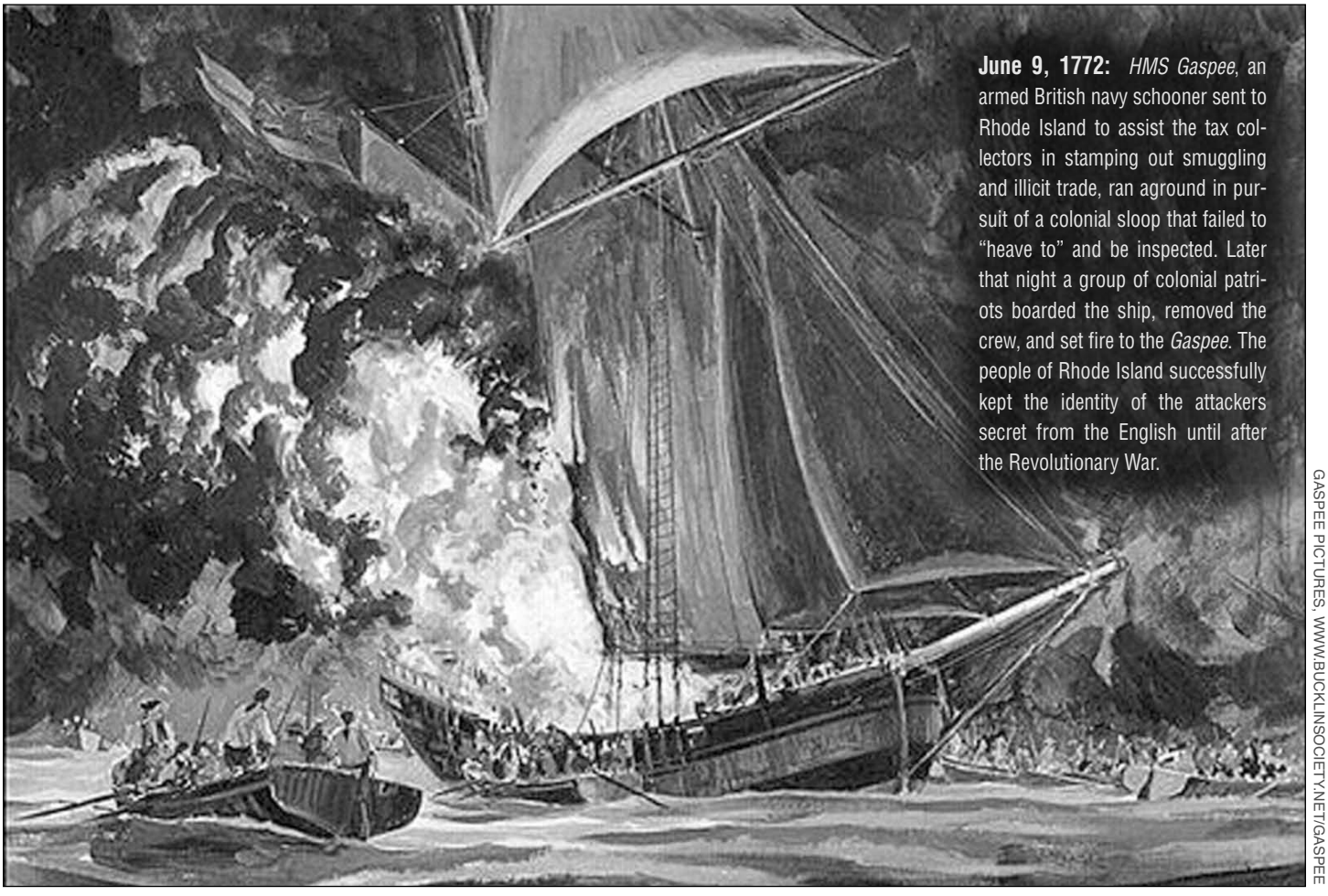


June 9, 1772: *HMS Gaspee*, an armed British navy schooner sent to Rhode Island to assist the tax collectors in stamping out smuggling and illicit trade, ran aground in pursuit of a colonial sloop that failed to "heave to" and be inspected. Later that night a group of colonial patriots boarded the ship, removed the crew, and set fire to the *Gaspee*. The people of Rhode Island successfully kept the identity of the attackers secret from the English until after the Revolutionary War.

GASPEE PICTURES. WWW.BUCKLINSOCIETY.NET/GASPEE

Rhode Island's Pre-Declaration Role in the American Revolution

Rhode Island has always been a bit of a rebel state. Founded partly by pirates and smugglers, for years it stayed out of the U.S. Constitutional Union (of the 13 Articles of Confederation states, it was the last one to ratify the Constitution). Little Rhody gave America her first commodore of the U.S. Navy (Esek Hopkins). It also, as the author points out, played a heroic role in the War for Independence. . . .

By Abstemious Trout

To most Americans, the Boston Tea Party in 1773 symbolizes the opening salvo of the American Revolutionary War. This statement is probably true, but only because Americans have forgotten—or never knew of—the earlier brave efforts of heroic Rhode Islanders. We must in no way demean the heroism of the Sons of Liberty in Boston (the Sons and Daughters of Liberty also organized in Providence and Newport) or of the American farmers at Lexington and Concord—who would dare?

But as a native-born Rhode Islander I must point out that Rhode Island was essentially made an independent self-governing republic by the patent Roger Williams secured from the British Parliament in 1644 and the charter John Clarke, our agent in England, obtained from Charles II in 1663. From these points on Rhode Island engaged in a continual struggle to resist absorption by neighboring Massachusetts and Connecticut. And we succeeded.

Rhode Island tends to be often overlooked (except by those who wish to steal a piece of her). For a recent and continuing example, the state of Minnesota claims to have the oldest mall in the country. Their ancient mall was built in 1952, I believe. Our three-story enclosed "Arcade," a rather fancy granite structure in Providence, Rhode Island, has been in continuous operation as a mall since it was built in 1840.

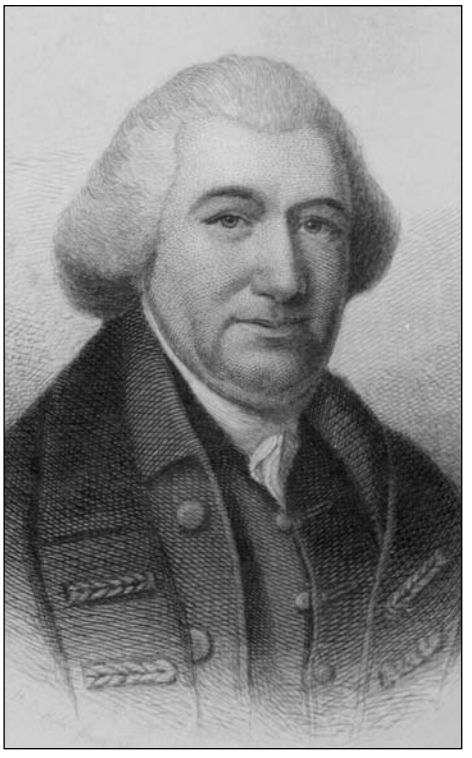
The official name of the State of Rhode Island is "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." Rhode Island consists of the mainland and a few dozen islands. The "Rhode Island" part of the state's name refers to the largest island, on which the City of Newport is located. "Providence Plantations" refers to the mainland, which was once mostly farms, i.e. plantations.

Rhode Island's main pre-revolutionary industry consisted of farming, fishing, and sea-trade. Newport was Rhode Island's largest town, and Newport's largest sea-trade was the smuggling of molasses, to make rum. The molasses was smuggled because the British Molasses Act required the American colonies to buy molasses from the British West Indies or pay a high duty (tax) on molasses bought from non-British sources. A good businessman buys his raw materials as cheaply as possible, so the Rhode Island ship captains bought molasses from Caribbean islands and coastal South America, where it was cheapest and there was no duty, and smuggled it into Narragansett Bay, avoiding any payment of tax.

If you can make a profit by smuggling one thing, there is a temptation to smuggle everything, so Rhode Island got a well-deserved reputation as a nest of smugglers. England had huge colonies all over the world, so little Rhode Island didn't get much attention. But finally, in January 1764, John Temple, a British tax official, came down from his office in Boston to ensure our compliance with the various trade acts.

Soon the British schooner *St. John* seized the sloop *Rhoda* and her cargo of molasses. Newporters, rightly affronted, fitted a sloop with cannon, intending to attack and sink the *St. John*. The presence of a British man-of-war, the *Squirrel*, prevented this plan from being carried out. But although the British got the molasses, after dark a small crew of Newporters boarded the *Rhoda* and successfully sailed her away.

During this time the St. John sent a boat ashore to Newport, where the crew was attacked by a mob. The boat's officer, a Mr. Doyle, was kidnapped and many of the crew wounded. After Mr. Doyle was finally released, a sloop and two or three boatloads of men sailed out to Fort George on Goat Island (just off Newport) where they proceeded to fire eight or 10 rounds at the *St. John*, carrying away some of her top rigging.



Esek Hopkins, born on a farm in Rhode Island in 1718, was the first commodore of the U.S. Navy. Energetic, outspoken and aggressive, Hopkins became a successful sea captain and privateer, whose travels took him around the world. After the American Revolution broke out in 1775, Rhode Island appointed Hopkins as commander of its military forces. Later that year he became commander-in-chief of the still very small Continental Navy.

Still in 1764, the crew of the British naval vessel *Maidstone* began impressing (kidnapping for service in the British navy) Rhode Island seamen. The entire crew of a brig was impressed. That night when a boat from the *Maidstone* landed at Newport, a large crowd, estimated at about 500 people, seized the boat, dragged it from the water, and hauled it through the streets of Newport at high speed. The boat was brought to the town common, where it was burned with much celebration.

These operations were acts of war. We had a wonderful reputation as rebels. During the French and Indian War (1756-1760) many Rhode Island vessels had become privateers (legal pirates), attacking enemy ships, running British blockades of French ports and, of course, smuggling. This was not without cost. Providence and Newport lost 215 vessels in engagements with the English and the French. Sir Francis Bernard, royal governor of Massachusetts, complained to the Board of Trade, "These practices will never be put an end to, till Rhode Island is reduced to the subjection of the British Empire." (*Rhode Island, the Ocean State*, 33) This same year (1764) a Newporter, Martin Howard Jr., for political reasons, petitioned the king to vacate the Charter of 1663. This made him an unpopular man in Rhode Island. Then, in 1765, the British Parliament passed the Stamp Act. (The stamps had to be purchased from the British government. They were to be placed on official documents, thus declaring them "official.") The reaction to this tax—it did not benefit Rhode Island in any way—was, in Newport, to create the "Stamp Act riot." Rioters destroyed Mr. Howard's home and threatened the home of the local customs collector, John Robinson.

These friends of the crown (and others) fled to safety aboard the British man-of-war *Cygnet*, anchored in Newport harbor. The stamp master, Augustus Johnson, who had been burned in effigy during the riot, resigned the next day. Mr. Robinson left the state, and Mr. Howard fled to England. The new customs collector, in 1771, was severely beaten and dragged through the streets of Newport. A Providence customs collector was tarred and feathered (covered—naked—with hot tar and decorated with chicken feathers). Another Providence customs collector was beaten nearly to death.

The interesting reaction of the Rhode Island General Assembly—which still exists as our governing body—was to declare, in 1765, the year the Stamp Act was passed, that Rhode Island citizens were ". . . not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance designed to impose any internal taxation whatsoever upon them." The General Assembly authorized Rhode Island officials to conduct business as usual, without the stamps. The Stamp Act Congress met in New York later that year. All 13 colonial governors were ordered to swear an oath to support the Stamp Act. Twelve governors did, but Governor Samuel Ward of Rhode Island refused. No stamps were distributed anywhere and the Stamp Act was repealed by the British Parliament the next year.

At the dedication of the Providence Liberty Tree, in 1768, Silas Downer, secretary of the Providence Sons of Liberty, declared "I cannot be persuaded that the Parliament of Great Britain have any lawful right to make any laws whatsoever to bind us." Mr. Downer seems to have been the first person in the American colonies to declare this position publicly (six years before anyone else).

In 1769 his majesty's sloop *Liberty* arrived in Newport and began seizing vessels arriving in Narragansett Bay, searching for the usual undeclared cargoes of molasses, and anything else that could be found. (Such incidents probably led to the prohibition against search and seizure "fishing expeditions" being included in the Bill of Rights.) The captain of one seized vessel began an argument with Capt. Reid of the ironically named sloop. The angry captain escaped from his seized vessel and in an open boat headed for the nearby wharves of Newport. Said wharves were lined with Newporters watching as the *Liberty* opened fire with her cannon, on the defenseless open boat. That night a mob of "persons unknown"—supposedly not Rhode Islanders (the seized vessel was from Connecticut) stormed the *Liberty*, kidnapped her crew, cut her anchor lines, and drove her ashore, where her masts were cut down and her hull was holed (apparently with axes). The tide stranded the destroyed sloop on Goat Island, where she was burned.

In 1771 another collector of customs, Charles Dudley, was attacked and severely beaten by "drunken sailors," again supposedly not Rhode Islanders. There were other such incidents throughout this period of pre-Revolution Rhode Island history, all of which culminated in the burning of the *Gaspee*.

At noon on June 9, 1772, Capt. Benjamin Lindsey, an accomplished Rhode Island smuggler, left the Newport wharves in the sloop *Hannah*. Lindsey was bound for Providence, a very short trip.

He was well aware of schooner *H.M. Gaspee*, Lt. William Dudingston commanding. The *Gaspee* was well armed and stopped and searched all vessels. Its crew harassed Rhode Islanders all along Narragansett Bay, stealing anything not nailed down. Capt. Lindsey knew the baby well, and he knew the tides, which were then ebbing (outgoing). When Lindsey saw the *Gaspee* (a faster vessel than the *Hannah*) following, he sailed close inshore to an underwater point, now called Gaspee Point, where he knew the sandbar was navigable at high tide, but not at low water. He also knew the *Gaspee* drew more water than his vessel. As the tide fled out the *Hannah* slid over the bar. The larger and heavier *Gaspee*, close behind, slammed hard into the sand and stuck fast.

The *Hannah* continued on to Providence, arriving at sundown. According to Ephraim Bowen, a Providence Son of Liberty, " . . . [A] man passed along the main street, beating a drum, and informing the inhabitants of the fact that the *Gaspee* was aground on Namquit Point, and would not float off until three o'clock the next morning and inviting those persons who felt a disposition to go and destroy the troublesome vessel." When it was properly dark, eight boatloads of men dressed as Indians (the proper work-dress of a Son of Liberty), led by Abraham Whipple and John Brown (of the founders-of-Brown-University family), rowed to the stranded *Gaspee*, hailed Lt. Dudingston, and informed him of their intentions.

Shots were fired, Dudingston was wounded, and the Gaspee *was boarded and the crew taken prisoner. The prisoners were taken to Pawtuxet; the vessel was ransacked and burned to the waterline.*

Shots were fired, Dudingston was wounded, and the *Gaspee* was boarded and the crew taken prisoner. The lieutenant and his crew were taken to Pawtuxet; the vessel was ransacked and burned to the waterline. It was said that 1,000 people knew the names of the men who burned the *Gaspee*. "In fact, from the time Newporters had fired on his majesty's vessel *St. John* in 1764 to the burning of the *Gaspee* in 1772, Rhode Islanders had never been made accountable for their violent attacks upon the king's officers and vessels. The colony's government had never punished or even apprehended anyone connected with these offenses, but had achieved great success by playing 'dumb,' and doing all in its power to exhaust the opposition with delay." (*The Bridge*, newsletter of the Pawtuxet Village Association, 5) In 1773 the British Parliament enacted the "Tea Act," and then it was Boston's turn. The Boston Tea Party was given in December, 1773; the battles of Lexington and Concord came in April, 1775.

These were real men, as real as you and I. If any of these men had been captured by the British navy they would have been hanged for treason, without much of a trial.

They had the right stuff, and they did the right thing. Now it's our turn. ❖

Abstemious Trout was born in Rhode Island. He has worked for Raytheon and General Dynamics, helping to make guidance systems for ICBMs. He studied psychology, physics, anthropology and other topics at the University of Rhode Island. Mr. Trout says he is a generalist, attempting to learn about everything.

Zechariah Chafee: Free Speech Champion

This "forgotten patriot" from Rhode Island (1885-1957) deserves to be remembered.

Zechariah Chafee was a great champion of free speech, but whereas everyone is for free speech in general, this great scholar from "Little Rhody" believed in and taught free speech when it was highly unpopular, for example in disagreeing with the government about going to war. He has been called "the scholar who was, for four critical decades, the nation's greatest champion of, and spokesman for, the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of expression" by Gerald Gunther, William Nelson Cromwell Professor, Stanford Law School.

Recently, a Baptist preacher down south drummed 11 members out of his congregation because they were "opposed to president Bush" and his war in Iraq. This is the spirit of intolerance in time of war that Zechariah Chafee dedicated his life to opposing as a distinguished professor of law at Harvard from 1916 to 1956.

Born in Providence, Rhode Island in 1885 to a socially prominent family (one current U.S. senator, Lincoln Chafee, is a maverick Republican from the same clan), he graduated from Brown University in 1907 and then from Harvard Law School in 1908.

He came into his own in 1920 during the controversy over challenges to prosecutions under the 1918 Sedition Act and other laws. Ironically, World War I, the "war to make the world safe for democracy," triggered the worst invasion of civil liberties at home since the nation's founding. The government obviously had to protect itself from espionage, but the new statutes seemed aimed as much at suppressing radical criticism of administration policy as at ferreting out spies. The federal laws, as well as some state counterparts, caught radicals, pacifists and other dissenters in an extensive web. The total number of indictments ran into the thousands; the attorney general reported 877 convictions out of 1,956 cases commenced in 1919 and 1920.

The initial challenge to the law came in the 1919 case of *Schenck v. United States*, in which a prominent socialist leader had been indicted and convicted for urging resistance to the draft. A unanimous court had upheld the conviction, and Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes did not depart very far from the older British notion that free speech and press meant little more than no prior restraint, that is, one could say what one wanted, but then could be prosecuted for it.

Freedom of speech, he declared, was not unlimited, and in a famous aphorism noted that one could not shout "Fire!" in a crowded theater The test he announced at that time became the basis for all speech tests for the next 50 years: "The question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent. It is a question of proximity and degree."

Holmes, who thought the *Schenck* case simple, was surprised at the criticism it evoked among people he respected in the academic community. Prof. Ernst Freund of the University of Chicago, for example, argued that "tolerance of adverse opinion is not a matter of generosity but of political prudence." Holmes, who had always enjoyed the respect of legal scholars, did not understand their objections, and he agreed to meet with Professor Zechariah Chafee Jr., of the Harvard Law School. Chafee convinced Holmes that free speech served important national purposes, and the country would suffer more from restriction on that speech than from alleged and vague dangers posed by unpopular doctrines.

One of the premier legal scholars of the early 20th century, Zechariah Chafee was well known among jurists for his uncompromising advocacy of civil liberties. He rose to prominence in 1920 with the publication of his first book, *Freedom of Speech,* which he wrote as a response to attempts at quieting political dissenters during World War I. When, 21 years later, Chafee expanded and rewrote the book (now called *Free Speech in the United States*), it became a libertarian bible. During a 1952 U.S. Senate subcommittee meeting, Sen. Joseph McCarthy named him a person dangerous to the United States. Chafee remained unaffected by the charge. In 1956 he published his last book, *The Blessings of Liberty.*

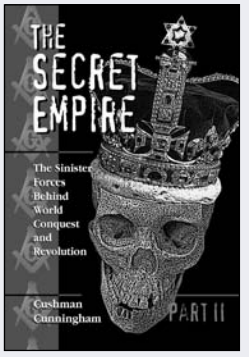
For almost a half century Zechariah Chafee Jr. was widely recognized as the dean of civil liberties scholarship in the United States. Through his writings, speeches, and correspondence with the most respected jurists in the nation, Chafee influenced both public opinion and judicial reasoning in the areas of free speech and civil rights to a degree unmatched by any scholar. He did not support indecent speech, however. ❖

PERILOUS TIMES: FREE SPEECH IN WARTIME

From the Sedition Act of 1798 to the War on Terrorism

Author Geoffrey R. Stone takes us on a journey of suppression and deceit, uncovering what has lain in wait for honest publishers who expose the truth about war or resist the calls to wage more war while their nation is at war. Concentrating on the suppression of free speech (and other civil liberties) during six critical times in America's history, including sections on the Sedition Act of 1798, the Civil War, WWII and the Vietnam War. A coda examines the state of civil liberties today—during the Bush administration and its "war on terror." Hardback, 730 enlightening pages, plenty of illustrations, #1167, $40. Order from FIRST AMENDMENT BOOKS, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-888-699-NEWS to charge.

A Brief Introduction to 'The Secret Empire' Series



TBR is proud to announce the publishing of a new book—a 456-page tome called *The Secret Empire, Part II.* (*Part I* was published some years ago.) The book, although labeled as *Part II* of the Secret Empire Series, is wholly "stand-alone" in that one does not need *Part I* to enjoy or benefit from *Part II.*

TBR publisher Willis Carto says this book is probably one of the best, most all-encompassing introductions to the machinations of what the author, Cushman Cunningham, calls "the Secret Empire." The Secret Empire, Cunningham explains in depth, has been operating since ancient times. and has, at one time or another, been involved in orchestrating the American Revolution, the U.S. Civil War, the French and Russian revolutions and even had a hand in the assassination of JFK, amongst other murders, revolutions and general mayhem always aimed at furthering the financial and political goals of the members of the Secret Empire—bankers, industrialists, anti-Christians and other members of the so-called "elite." They have also had their hand in many secret societies and have co-opted several lodges of Freemasonry. Their ties to the Illuminati are legendary.

And although the book is thick, it reads fast, and like a novel—every chapter is loaded with the kind of factual information TBR readers will love—history mixed with verifiable conspiracy mixed with real-life intrigue. You'll be enthralled at the cast of sordid yet influential characters that have wielded power behind the scenes, generation after generation.

The roots of the Secret Empire stretch all the way back to the the Peoples of the Sea and the Khazar Empire, and Cunningham's historical expertise on such a wide range of events from many periods of history is astounding. Little did many of us know, "the tie that binds" many of the cataclysmic historical events of the last 1,500 years is, in fact, the Secret Empire.

Reproduced here is just one chapter from the awe-inspiring book. Several others will follow in future issues of TBR. One will deal with the Secret Empire's involvement in the overthrow and murder of Czar Nicholas II, the Russian Revolution and the creation of communism, and another will cover at the length the machinations of the Secret Empire in regard to starting and manipulating the American Civil War.

Beautifully bound in a quality softcover, ***The Secret Empire, Part II*** is available from TBR for a limited time at $24.75 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers, #418) plus $3 S&H. TBR has agreed, in conjunction with Leela Publishing of North Fort Myers, Florida, to also make ***Part I*** available to TBR readers. It is also sold for $24.75 (minus 10% for subscribers, #418A) plus $3 S&H. **The set of two sells for just $40, #418B.**

Is Freemasonry at the Heart of the Secret Empire Conspiracy?

BY CUSHMAN CUNNINGHAM

Freemasonry first emerged as a recognized powerful political force in the Revolutionary Era, the era of the American and French revolutions. Freemasonry had existed for centuries before that as an underground secret society. In Britain it had been started by Dr. John Dee, the royal astrologer in the court of Queen Elizabeth. It was the hidden Illuminati leadership imposed secretly at the top levels of Freemasonry by Adam Weishaupt which gave Masonry the radical revolutionary impulse which it displayed while creating the French Revolution.

DR. DEE, ASTROLOGER

Adam Weishaupt was a professor of church law in the 1770s at the University of Ingolstadt, Bavaria, where he was also studying to become a Jesuit priest.

Sometime between May 1, 1776, the reputed date on which Weishaupt founded the Illuminati, and the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789, the Illuminati (and Masonry) acquired powerful supporters. Early on it had had some support amongst the nobility. Prince William IX of Hesse and Baron Adolph von Knigge (of Hannover) were early influential supporters. When the French Revolution broke out it had support from the Duc d'Orleans (the heir to the French throne) and many members of the French nobility (including the Marquis de Lafayette). How did a humble Bavarian priest recruit such princely and noble followers? Or was there some other persuasive element which attracted certain nobility?

Another supporting element (which would seem unlikely to be working with the nobility) was Jewish financial support. Weishaupt had financial (and other) support from Meyer Amshel Rothschild, the founder of the Rothschild financial empire, who was also the financial advisor and banker for Prince William IX of Hesse. And

Adam Weishaupt himself almost certainly had hidden Jewish (convert) ancestry. The important role played by Hesse and Hannover in supplying kings for the British throne lends itself to intriguing possibilities in many possible contexts.

Therefore we cannot consider Masonry in itself as being the ultimate controlling force in the French Revolution, unless we can identify the powers behind Masonry. The secrecy of Masonry, which becomes more impenetrable on each higher level, prevents us from knowing what (or who?) is really controlling it. And the ultra-secret Illuminati control of the top levels of Masonry added more impenetrable obscurity. It would seem that a good guess as to why all that secrecy was necessary would be that it was intended to hide the identity of whoever controls it. Why? Would it have been so unacceptable to the citizenry to be ruled by something like that?

Weishaupt (and his masters) intended to use the Illuminati they had created to exploit the various age-old social-political inequalities in European society to overthrow those societies, their institutions and the Christian religion. The Illuminati took over top-level control of the Freemason secret societies without the rank-and-file on the lower levels (comprising the vast majority of Masons) knowing what was happening, nor who was taking them over (nor for what purpose). Even amongst the top level of Illuminati, not all would know all the ultimate objectives. It was a pyramid of deceptions of its own members. But the wealth and influence of leading members on each level enticed ambitious men to join the Masons in the hope that they too would become wealthy and influential through Masonic influence.

Weishaupt (and his masters) intended to use the Illuminati they had created to exploit the various age-old social-political inequalities in European society to overthrow those societies, their institutions and Christianity.

The Illuminati-controlled secret Freemasonry lodges were deployed against traditional society (the "*ancien regime*") in France during the French Revolution under the populist slogan "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," which captured the imagination of the masses of downtrodden poor. But it was not a spontaneous popular revolution. It did not just happen in response to long-standing social injustice. It was carefully organized, following well-thought-out plans. Who were the planners? And what were their hidden objectives?

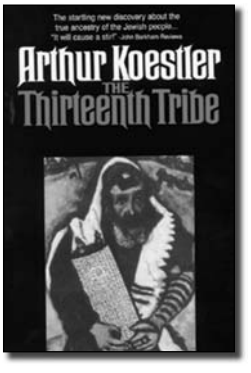
We know that the French Revolution did not just occur spontaneously. There were too many essential elements which had to have been planned, organized and financed in advance, such as the creation of hundreds of secret revolutionary clubs organized all over France just a year or two before the revolution. And the recruiting of mercenary troops (the "men of the south") who led the revolutionary mobs into action, such as at the storming of the Bastille. These were gangsters from Marseilles, Corsica and seaports in North Africa. Who recruited them and transported them to Paris, and then to other principal French cities as the "revolution" focused on each city in turn?

It is pointless just to blame "Freemasonry" for the revolutionary waves that swept across Europe following the French Revolution. We must identify the hidden powers behind Freemasonry.

It could very well have been that the times were ripe for revolution following the Reformation, the peasant revolts and the decline in respect for the *ancien regime.* But clearly there were powerful hidden forces at work organizing, planning and financing the revolutionary movements. Who or what were they?

Book Explores Origins of

The Khazars



The Thirteenth Tribe. By Arthur Koestler. First published in 1976, this classic became a shocker to the Jewish establishment. This is an account of the Khazars, the Asiatic tribe that converted to Judaism in the 8th century under the leadership of King Bogdan. Their kingdom, located in a large area between the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea, was destroyed by Rus warriors just over 100 years later, but the Khazars were merely dispersed among their neighbors. Their genes lived on to constitute the major element in the ancestry of today's Ashkenazic or "European" Jews. Written by a noted leftist Jewish author, it explains why there are so many Jews in Russia and why the majority of Jews in the world are not Semitic, like those in the Bible. #6, softcover, 255 pages, **$13.95** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $3 S&H. **ORDERING:** Call TBR BOOKS toll free at **1-877-773-9077** to charge to Visa or MasterCard or send payment using the form on page 80.

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The Struggle for World Power. By George Knupffer—Back in print, this is an amazing and prophetic book. The author, born in Russia, first had this book published in 1958. For over 40 years he studied revolutionary subversion from every angle, emphasizing the financial aspects. He suggests effective solutions, believing there is little time left. #38, softcover, 240 pages, ***$12.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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The Secret Empire (SE) conspiracy demonstrated true genius in creating the revolutions of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. They never attempted to create a revolutionary situation. Instead they simply recognized existing potentially revolutionary situations, then contrived to ignite them into real revolutions by employing various naturally-sympathetic elements of society as their "tools."

For example: in the American Revolution they recognized the resentment of the American colonists against unfair British economic policies. Through their secret Masonic societies they advertised and aggravated the colonists' complaints. Then when the British made the mistake of trying to seize colonist ammunition and supplies at Lexington and Concord, war was ignited and the revolution spread.

Social injustice and inequality had existed in France for centuries with only some occasional, sporadic local revolts. But in the 1870s the Illuminati Masonic lodges, working secretly with the network of Jewish money lenders across France, organized hundreds of revolutionary clubs. These clubs excited the poor and discontented with their promise of revolutionary change, and their slogan of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." The SE elite across Europe then hired hundreds of "men of the south," criminals and thugs from Marseilles and from waterfronts across the Mediterranean, transported them to Paris and used them to lead the mobs recruited by the Masonic revolutionary clubs to storm the Bastille. This agitation followed by organized mob violence was repeated again and again in cities all across France.

Similarly, the Russian Revolution of 1917 was organized by a coordinated assortment of Russian-Jewish organizations, exploiting the natural class resentment of the Russian serfs and the poor working people against the czar and the nobility. The Jewish Bund and the Jewish labor unions inside Russia propagandized, agitated and organized the poor Russian workers and, when the moment for revolution came, led them against the czar's police, the army and the government. The Jewish international bankers, led by the Warburg family, financed the return to Russia of hundreds of Jewish political exiles, as well as an army of Jewish thugs from the eastside of New York. These united with the Jewish bund and union leadership already inside Russia to take over the Russian revolution, making it a totally Jewish-controlled revolution.

Here in the United States the revolutionary takeover has been less apparent, but more enduring. The pattern was already there during the American Revolution: New York City and Charleston, South Carolina, were the big centers of Loyalist opposition to the popular revolution. And even then, money was their primary weapon against the revolutionaries and the people. Since then, the money of Jewish bankers has gradually bought up the nation's industries, properties, real estate and the American government.

✠ ✠ ✠

Today we see the American Masons playing a major part in convincing Americans to support the war in Iraq and the Bush administration, for having thus taken a firm response to the "Arab terrorism" of 9-11. "Pearl Harbor" all over again. This also shows us how the American Congress was able to declare war on Germany in 1917 only weeks after being so definitely opposed to involvement in the European war . . . without any major public adverse reaction. And how time and again American public opinion has been switched to support SE objectives. The Fundamentalist Christians also play a large part in propagandizing for the Israeli lobby. ❖

Who was Adam Weishaupt?

Adam Weishaupt was a professor of church law in Bavaria and came from a family of Jews who had converted to Catholicism. In the 1770s he became involved with Freemasonry. He formulated his own ideas for a general reformation of government, religion and science, in the name of "enlightenment," by which he meant an informed scientific reason bereft of priestcraft. His followers originated largely from the anti-church and his anti-royalist students. He saw himself as the Leader of the "Illuminated Ones" (Illuminati), an elite circle of intellectuals privy to the secrets of the universe, and the rightful heirs to the mysteries of the ancient world. Weishaupt was fascinated by the Great Pyramid of Egypt, believing it to have been an ancient temple of initiation into these mysteries. Weishaupt's Illuminati used as their symbol the pyramid, crowned by the "all-seeing eye of God." (See reverse of the one dollar bill.) By the 1780s the order had spread across Europe and even had a chapter in New York City. Weishaupt's revolutionary ambitions were seen as a threat to monarchy. In 1784 the king of Bavaria, having heard of the Illuminati, banned the order. Weishaupt found himself dismissed from his position at the university and was forced to flee Bavaria. He eventually found refuge in Gotha, Germany.

Cushman Cunningham's concern about hidden manipulations of important events began in WWII, when he participated in combat parachute operations with the U.S. Army in Europe. He discovered important operations were being concealed from the U.S. public including the intentional fiasco at Dieppe, the betrayal of the Free French, the murder of Adm. Darlan, the crippling of Patton at Metz, the disappearance of the "Lucy" message and more. Later, when the author was managing oil exploration operations in Latin America he came across unique information about the role of the global oil industry in international affairs. These and many other things allowed him to perceive the shadowy outline of the Secret Empire.

A prominent Nazi gives his thoughts on

England's Responsibility for World War II

Prime Minister Winston Churchill

This article was published shortly after the war began in the Nazi Party's illustrated weekly magazine. Joseph Goebbels makes the claim that the war was forced on Germany by an English plutocracy that felt threatened by Germany's social revolution.

BY PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, PH.D.

It is a major error to assume that England's plutocrats slipped into the war against their will or even against their intentions. The opposite is true. The English warmongers wanted the war and used all the resources at their disposal over the years to bring it about. They surely were not surprised by the war. English plutocracy had no goal other than to unleash war against Germany at the right moment, and this since Germany first began to seek once again to be a world power.

Poland really had little to do with the outbreak of war between the Reich and England. It was only a means to an end. England did not support the Polish government out of principle or for humanitarian reasons. That is clear from the fact that England gave Poland no help of any kind whatsoever when the war began. Nor did England take any measures against Russia. The opposite, in fact. The London warring clique to this day has tried to bring Russia into the campaign of aggression against Germany.

The encirclement of Germany long before the outbreak of the war was traditional English policy. From the beginning, England has always directed its main military might against Germany. It never could tolerate a strong Reich on the Continent. It justified its policy by claiming that it wanted to maintain a balance of forces in Europe.

Today there is still another reason. The English warmongers conceal it. It is crassly egotistic. The English prime minister announced the day the war began that England's goal was to destroy Hitlerism. However, he defined Hitlerism in a way other than how the English plutocracy actually sees it. The English warmongers claim that National Socialism wants to conquer the world. "No nation is secure against German aggression. An end must be made of the German hunger for power. The limit came in the conflict with Poland." In reality, however, there is another reason for England's war with Germany. The English warmongers cannot seriously claim that Germany wants to conquer the world, particularly in view of the fact that England controls nearly two thirds of the world. And Germany since 1933 has never threatened English interests.

So when Chamberlain says that England wants to destroy

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, USHMM PHOTO ARCHIVES

Facing page: Born with a clubfoot, Paul Joseph Goebbels, a master speaker and motivator, was head of the Third Reich's Department of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. He was one of the most powerful and trusted members of Adolf Hitler's inner circle and briefly led Germany after Hitler's suicide. **Above, April 1, 1933:** Reichminister Goebbels delivers a speech to a crowd in Berlin urging Germans to boycott Jewish-owned businesses. He defended the boycott as a legitimate response to the anti-German "atrocity propaganda" being spread abroad by what he termed "international Jewry."

Hitlerism in this war, he is in one sense incorrect. But in another sense, he is speaking the truth. England does want to destroy Hitlerism. It sees Hitlerism as the present internal state of the Reich, which is a thorn in the side of English plutocracy.

England is a capitalist democracy. Germany is a socialist people's state. And it is not the case that we think England is the richest land on earth. There are lords and city men in England who are in fact the richest men on Earth. The broad masses, however, see little of this wealth. We see in England an army of millions of impoverished, socially enslaved and oppressed people. Child labor is still a matter of course there. They have only heard about social welfare programs. Parliament occasionally discusses social legislation. Nowhere else is there such terrible and horrifying inequality as in the English slums. Those with good breeding take no notice of it. Should anyone speak of it in public, the press, which serves plutocratic democracy, quickly brands him the worst kind of rascal. They do not hesitate from making major changes in the constitution if they are necessary to preserve capitalist democracy.

Capitalist democracy suffers from every possible modern social ailment. The lords and city people can remain the richest people one Earth only because they constantly maintain their wealth by exploiting their colonies and preserving unbelievable poverty in their own country.

Germany, on the other hand, has based its domestic policies on new and modern social principles. That is why it is a danger to English plutocracy. It is also why English capitalists want to destroy Hitlerism. They see Hitlerism as all the generous social reforms that have occurred in Germany since 1933. The English plutocrats rightly fear that good things are contagious, that they could endanger English capitalism.

That is why England declared war on Germany. Since it was accustomed to letting others fight its wars, it looked to the European continent to find those ready to fight for England's interests. France was ready to take on this degrading duty, since the same kind of people ruled France. They too were ready for war out of egotistic reasons. Western European democracy is really only a Western European plutocracy that rules the world. It declared war on German socialism because it endangered their capitalist interests.

A similar drama began in 1914. England had more luck during those four and a half years than it is having today. Europe's nations had no chance to see what was happening. The nations of Europe today have no desire to play the same role they played during the World War. England and France stand alone. Still, England is trying once again to wage war without making any personal sacrifice. The goal is to blockade Germany, to gradually bring it to submit by starvation. That is longstanding English policy. They used it successfully in the Napoleonic wars, and also during the World War. It would work now as well, if the German people had not been educated by National Socialism. National Socialism is immune to English temp-

tations. English propaganda lies no longer work in Germany. They have gradually lost their effectiveness in the rest of the world as well, since German propaganda today reaches far beyond its borders. This time, English plutocracy will not succeed in driving a wedge between the German people and their leadership, though that is their goal.

The German nation today is defending not only its honor and independence, but also the great social accomplishments it has made through hard and untiring work since 1933. It is a people's state built on the foundation of justice and economic good sense. In the past, England always had the advantage of facing a fragmented Germany. It is only natural that English plutocracy today seeks to split the German people and make it ripe for new collapse.

The German nation today is defending not only its honor and independence, but also the great social accomplishments it has made through hard and untiring work since 1933.

English lying propaganda can no longer name things by their proper names. It therefore claims that it is not fighting the German people, only Hitlerism. But we know this old song. In South Africa, England was not fighting the Boers, only Krugerism. In the World War, England wanted to destroy Kaiserism, not the German people. But that did not stop English plutocracy from brutally and relentlessly suppressing the Boers after that war or the Germans after our defeat.

A child once burned is twice shy. The German people were once victims of lying English war propaganda. Now it understands the situation. It has long understood the background of this war. It knows that behind all English plutocratic capitalism's fine words, its aim is to destroy Germany's social achievements. We are defending the socialism we have build in Germany since 1933 with every military, economic and spiritual means at our disposal. The bald English lies have no impact on the German people.

English plutocracy is finally being forced to defend itself. In the past, it always found other nations to fight for it. This time, the English people must themselves risk their necks for the lords and city men. They will meet a unified German people of workers, farmers and soldiers who are prepared to defend their nation with every means at their disposal.

We did not want war. England inflicted it on us. English plutocracy forced it on us. England is responsible for the war, and it will have to pay for it.

The whole world is waking up today. It can no longer be ruled by the capitalist methods of the 19th century. The peoples have matured. They will one day deal a terrible blow to the capitalist plutocrats who are the cause of their misery.

It is no accident that National Socialism has the historical task of carrying out this reckoning. Plutocracy is collapsing intellectually, spiritually, and, in the not too distant future, militarily. We are acting consistently with Nietzsche's words: "Give a shove to what is falling." ❖

Born October 29, 1897 in Rheydt, in the Rhineland, into a strictly Roman Catholic working-class family, ***JOSEPH GOEBBELS*** was the head of Germany's National Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda and president of the Chamber of Culture for the Third Reich. These positions gave him control over the press, radio, theater, films, literature, music and the fine arts. When Adolf Hitler disappeared at the end of World War II, Goebbels briefly became the chancellor of Germany.

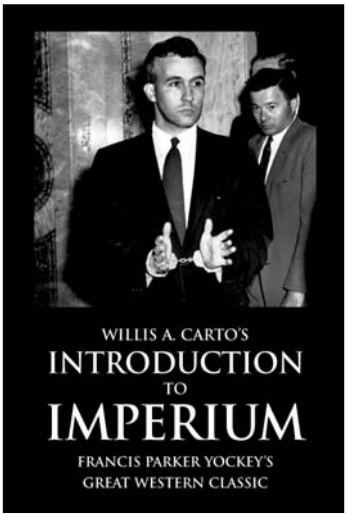
Introduction to Yockey's *Imperium* Suppressed

Francis Parker Yockey was an outspoken 20th century philosopher whose powerful writings would have been relegated to the dustbin of Western thought—suppressed by the early progenitors of political correctness—had it not been for the efforts of Willis A. Carto who is today the founder and publisher of THE BARNES REVIEW.

Carto personally interviewed Yockey in the San Francisco County Jail a short time before Yockey's mysterious death, June 17, 1960.

Recognizing that Yockey's genius for historical and political analysis, however controversial, needed to be preserved for posterity, Carto arranged for the republication of Yockey's out-of-print and hard-to-find 1948 classic, *Imperium*, originally issued under Yockey's *nom de plume*, Ulick Varange.

At the time, Carto wrote an introduction to *Imperium*, providing reflections, insights—and criticisms—of Yockey's work. And in the years that passed Carto's introduction achieved almost as much notoriety and became a subject of discussion (not all of it friendly) as *Imperium* itself. In the end, when powerful intriguers moved to undermine Carto's own work in such institutions as Liberty Lobby and the original Institute for Historical Review (IHR)—now in the hands of conspirators hostile to nationalism and historical Revisionism—there were concerted and particularly insidious efforts to consign Carto's introduction to the Orwellian Memory Hole.



Now today—recovered from the Holocaust of "burned books" that accompanied the destruction of the IHR—is the **original introduction** to the 1960 edition of *Imperium*, **unedited and undiluted**. Find out for yourself why this 12,000-word piece—even standing alone—caused so much controversy and marked Carto (like Yockey) as a special target of the global thought police and self-appointed censors of history.

Willis Carto's original *Introduction to Imperium* (new reprint, softcover booklet, 40 pages) can be purchased while supplies last. After that, it may never appear again. **One copy is $5. 10 copies or more are just $3.50 each.** Published by The Print Factory, Uckfield, East Sussex UK. Send orders c/o TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. No charge for S&H inside the U.S. **Add $2 S&H per booklet outside the U.S.**

Readers Weigh in on How to Make TBR Even Better

Here are some of the thousands of comments we received from our last Readership Poll enclosed both in a mailing to all active subscribers and in the March/April 2005 issue of TBR. Names have all been withheld. Space allowing we will be running pages of responses in future issues. The amazing thing was that fully 33%—an unheard-of number in polling (usually 10% is considered quite good)—responded. We thank each of you for your honest appraisals—pro and con. They have been of great value to our editorial staff.

Articles Too Long

Many of your articles are just too long and too complicated. Shorten the articles and make them understandable for the average "man in the street."

Too Much Nazi

Your problem is too much German Nazi [articles]. You have done it to death. Get over it. My favorite person in world history is Yeshua Messiah.

Want Article on Prussians

Only once in TBR have you mentioned the ancient Prueseens or "old Prussians." The popular application of the word "Prussian" to denote persons of German nationality is a misnomer. The Prussians were conquered by the Germans after A.D. 1200. They were a people closely related to the Lithuanians. In my lifetime (I am 75 years old) Lithuanian was still spoken in East Prussia. Today it is Kaliningrad and is inhabited by Russians.

Good Mix

I find you have a good mix of articles in TBR. It is a shame that more people do not want to know where they are coming from and why we are in the mess we are in. Having our children dumbed down and true history being eliminated out of schoolbooks so that the powers that be can continue to brainwash them is a treasonous and Zionist move. Most kids today do not know or care what happened last month, let alone the last century. I try to share your magazine with anyone who will listen.

You Oppose War on Terror

I feel that you oppose the war against Iraq. If so, what is your answer to worldwide terrorism? If you disbelieve the government's description of 9-11, you owe your readers an explanation. Expose the socialist, liberal American media, electronic, printed and entertainment.

Degrelle My Favorite

While occasional issues of TBR have struck me as mediocre, overall I consider it an excellent publication and would never think of letting my subscription lapse. You've filled in many historical gaps about which I was quite ignorant. The Degrelle series was my favorite. Alex Perry's recent piece on the Holocaust myth was the most succinct I've ever read. I enjoy articles that illuminate famous personalities like Mussolini and Florence Nightingale. The articles I like least are those with a Christian orientation and speculative essays on ancient history. But of course this is purely subjective. TBR is a unique, top-notch publication. It's not your fault if people are brain dead.

National Treasure

TBR is a national treasure and some of my most cherished reading material. The opposition that you've encountered attests to two things: one, that you are on the mark; two, our so-called civilization is all but lost. Keep on going. God's speed.

Velikovsky Missing

Immanuel Velikovsky should be in TBR more regularly. Velikovsky's Revisionist-like contributions to astronomy and geology seem to hold ever-increasing relevance in the here and now. The fact that the traditional authorities in his day tried to bury his work speaks volumes. They are doing the same thing to the few independent astronomers today.

More of the Truth

You're doing everything right and nothing wrong. The subscribers who did not renew were probably plants who meant to demoralize you. We need more of the truth that you publish and your editorials. Thanks for your courageous work.

More Current Events

I want to read more in TBR on current events, anti-white crime, ignored by the press; also race and science. Tell me how "today" has been affected by "yesterday."

More on Banking

Go with what you have, but I would like to see more on banking, and its owners, and Federal Reserve fraud, and less on ancient digs.

Too Much National Socialism

Some departing readers may have seen a great emphasis on German history or Nazi figures. Even though Hitler did the right thing for his people, many Americans are still inculcated in a negative fashion, including many veterans or those who took part in World War II, as I am acquainted with some. This is a gut reaction by many and this is why I think there should be an emphasis on how the German people differed, rather than the merits of the Nazi war machine. I have nothing against it personally, but I heard that some of the old timers were getting upset on that issue.

Not Afraid to Face the Truth

TBR needs more material critical of America. There should be less on National Socialism, but when there is an article on NS, it should be really original and good. Keep up the good work. Some people drop their subscriptions because they have ingrained beliefs and are afraid to face the truth.

Detractors Brainwashed

Too many people don't want to read or hear what doesn't conform to their brainwashing in school or news on TV. Keep telling the truth.

Be Fair to Islam

You are doing a super job. No changes are needed. Thanks for your excellent work. Note: Guard against Jewish pseudo facts on Islam and those spouted by Zionist Christians. Go to the source instead.

Wide Spectrum of Articles

You are not troubled by tunnel vision on any particular subject. That is good. Keep covering the spectrum of interesting subjects.

More American History

TBR needs more on American history from 1492 to 1620.

Keep Up Good Work

You are doing a great job in reporting the news. People don't want to hear the truth. Keep up the good work. We need the news of how things really happened. Please don't quit reporting the truth.

I am a shut-in. I read all the time. TBR keeps me up with things going on in this country and other countries, plus things that happened in the past.

Bash Bushes

Why not run a story on the Bush family? Tell us more about King George I and King George II. Tell us about their connection with the anti-Christ. Where can I get a copy of the book *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*? Barnes and Noble never heard of it. You should publish that book.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

St Benedict Deserves a Parade

While some people protest several ethnic-religious parades and demonize the Columbus Day parade, St. Patrick's Day, which has nothing to do with American history and a mythical influence on the world, goes unchallenged. Why the selective protests? At least Columbus was important to both the history of the United States and the world. The Benedictines were the leading scholars of Europe from A.D. 501 to 1200. They built schools, libraries, churches and monasteries, improved farming and spread Christianity from Portugal to India. Benedict deserves a parade, not Patrick.

Francis Recchia
Stony Brook, New York

Puzzled by 9-11

Having read about the non-establishment theories about the 9-11 crime, my impression is that a number of small bombs had to be planted throughout the World Trade Center twin towers to bring them straight down in freefall/controlled implosion style. At the same time, there is the matter of the molten steel persisting in the craters for such a long time, which points to a nuclear bomb. But are not these two theories mutually contradictory? Am I the only one who has noticed this discrepancy? Also, I have not read any accounts of radioactivity being noted at the site. I must admit I am confused. I wish the alternative investigators could get together with one explanation. But anyway, one thing is clear: The establishment account cannot be true, and the mass media and the government are covering up.

David Adams
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

America a Veiled Red Country

Point one: Regarding your article on Thomas Jefferson's resistance to a federal bank, you placed in brackets after the first paragraph a reference to the 12th Amendment. The matter quoted is actually the 10th Amendment.

Point two: The masses do not understand America is a communist country. Let's use the euphemism "social democracy." The reason is, they are not taught in the public school system about the ideology of Marxism. Marxism has changed its name to "democracy," a more abstruse term. It takes away the ominous feeling they might otherwise get when they hear the term "communism." But alas, Marxism rules Europe and the globe for the present.

If you are losing subscribers, it is because they are of the fainthearted and inarticulate masses who blindly support a slave system as long as that system allows their six-pack way of life to exist.

Gene Flack
Corcoran, California

We Must Have Hope

A personal observation: You present the facts, history etc but you do not give hope.

We in this country are in a bad way.

Knowledge without hope can be depressing and devastating.

I am renewing now but may not later unless I can become able to believe that I, as an individual, or I, as a member of a like-minded group, can effect meaningful change.

David A. Erickson
Address Withheld

Keep Up the Good Work

I am, like TBR publisher Willis A. Carto, a veteran of World War II with a Purple Heart. I am a small farmer (95 acres) still blessed to do most of my farm work. On April 18 I turned 90. I don't have much money; my wife of 58 years has been in a nursing home for six years. I love history. I love our country. I love the Constitution, and I am sad that we have lost much that the Founding Fathers—God-inspired men—gave us. I help [TBR] financially when I can. Keep up the good work. May God bless you for your efforts.

Orson P. Holt
Address Withheld

Magazine for Strong People

The only reason I could see for you losing customers is, people get mad when they hear something that contradicts what they know or have been taught to believe. I myself love your magazine and don't think you should take anything out. But not everyone is I. I grew up believing all the mainstream hubbub about World War II, Hitler and the Holocaust. But then I started researching things on my own. That's when my life changed. Now I'm mad that I didn't learn this stuff growing up and going to school. It takes a strong person to admit he's believed in lies all his life. Once that conclusion is reached, it takes an even stronger person to do something about it. Many prefer to think all will get better on its own.

I personally love the articles on Hitler, but most do not. People just will not open their minds. I feel the people you don't lose, like me, will be with you forever. You can only please some of the people all the time, not all the people some of the time. Remain steadfast to your dedication to the truth, and let the chips fall where they may.

Michael Withers
Yuma, Arizona

Be Fair to Catholicism

Please be courageous and give objective coverage to the Catholic Church (not influenced by its mistakes or people's prejudices). Give it an equal shake.

Name Withheld
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Anti-Americanism

As you well know, in Europe the anti-American feelings have always been present in nationalist circles. This has gotten worse since the illegal war in Iraq started against the will of most Europeans (and Americans). Nowadays, unfortunately, the gap between both sides of the Atlantic is getting

H.E. Barnes

Admire Commitment to the Truth

TBR has a great balance. Harry Elmer Barnes would be proud to claim the magazine as his own. (I do consider Barnes to have been a bit too liberal and, quite frankly, atheistic in his writing, however.) His greatness came from his willingness to bring the truth to the reader, rather than just "go along to get along."

This hurts getting opinion polls from editors and magazines I admire. Your format is focused on what it should be—bringing history into accord with the facts. What hurts you is losing subscribers. Why people of a like mind—understanding the lies and bunk we get from our establishment media—would want to jump ship from the one publication brave enough to tell the truth is beyond me. . . . Are the people of this nation really that brainwashed? Do they not realize that TBR is important?

As a 10-year subscriber, I'm trying to influence my friends and young college students to read your magazine. We are literally swimming in the lies. Why can't others see your commitment to the truth?

Name & Address Unknown

bigger and bigger. Who is behind this? Not difficult to point out the interest groups who want to keep the Western countries far apart. . . . Just for that it is extremely important THE BARNES REVIEW keeps publishing. Your work is invaluable. You are one of the few links we still maintain on our web site. Please do not stop publishing TBR!

ERIK NORLING
Fuengirola, Spain

Breathtaking

THE BARNES REVIEW is unequalled for its high-quality publication of Revisionist history. This is a magazine that keeps one breathless awaiting the next issue. The quality information will prevent you from loaning your copy to anyone! Filled to the brim with relevant and breathtaking information, you will wish to get everyone a copy. I sure do!

REINHOLD SOMMERSTEDT
Via E-mail

Propaganda Hard to Counter

This letter does not imply that I am an admirer of Adolf Hitler. I am generally happy with the content of TBR, However, an argument can be made that the journal is "Hitler and Nazi struck." Most of the U.S. population cannot accept that American morals are less than perfect and any critical comment about America is being pereived as unpatriotic and despicable. This is particularly prevalent in the WWII generation. The anti-German propaganda of the time has left such a deep impression on the American psyche that any remedial attempt will not be believed. In the minds of veterans, the German concentration camps they liberated are the living proof of Nazi inhumanity and German callousness. Cause and effect, plus the breakdown of logistics at the end of the war due to disabling ground transportation by U.S. air power etc are not recognized as contributing factors. In their view, past U.S. anti-German policy was justified and not aggressive. . . .

E. REIMERS
Address Withheld

TBR CORRECTIONS

Due to a clerical error, TBR put the wrong byline on the March/April article entitled "Italy and the A-Bomb." The correct byline is: Frank Joseph. Our apologies to everyone, especially Mr. Joseph, for the error.—Ed.

We erred in the article "When Hellas Stood Alone" (May/June 2005). The cutline on page 59 should have said that the Battle of Thermopylae made the Greek victory at Salamis possible. Of course, Marathon was much earlier than Thermopylae; the dates are, Marathon, September 10, 490 B.C., Thermopylae, September 17-19, 480.—Ed.

RECENT TBR POLL RESULTS BY PERCENTAGE

TBR recently enclosed a poll for our readers and supporters asking them how we can make the magazine better. One portion of the poll asked readers how they felt about the amount of content on particular subjects. The results were interesting and, in some cases, surprising. For instance, the one subject the most readers wanted more of than any others was "Secret Societies." The one subject readers wanted less of was "German National Socialism," yet 23% wanted more about Adolf Hitler. Take a look at the poll results for yourself.

TOPIC	MORE	LESS	RIGHT	NO OPINION
Letters to the Editor	**14%**	**3%**	**64%**	**19%**
Profiles of History Makers	22%	3%	52%	23%
German National Socialism	**17%**	**21%**	**43%**	**19 %**
Hitler & the Degrelle Series	23%	17%	41%	19%
American History	**40%**	**3%**	**38%**	**18%**
European History	35%	4%	44%	17%
Russian History	**25%**	**9%**	**47%**	**19%**
Ancient History	30%	12%	38%	20%
Nationalist Philosophy	**24%**	**9%**	**44%**	**23%**
Current Events/Analysis	41%	3%	37%	18%
Racial Studies	**24%**	**14%**	**41%**	**21%**
Judaism, Talmudism, Zionism	25%	13%	42%	20%
Islam	**25%**	**3%**	**42%**	**20%**
Christian Philosophy	24%	14%	42%	20%
Ethnic Studies	**17%**	**13%**	**47%**	**23%**
Commerce & Banking	29%	9%	44%	18%
British Empire	**19%**	**14%**	**46%**	**20%**
World War I	23%	11%	47%	19%
World War II	**27%**	**7%**	**47%**	**19%**
Holocaust Revisionism	35%	13%	36%	16%
Civil War/Reconstruction	**30%**	**9%**	**38%**	**23%**
Secret Societies etc	48%	5%	31%	16%
Speeches by U.S. Patriots	**26%**	**9%**	**46%**	**19%**
Nationalist Speeches	20%	10%	48%	21%

NOTE: Some topic percentages do not add up to exactly 100% as some polls were indecipherable or improperly completed.

Israel Lays Down the Law

Israel has made it a law that is supposed to be for all countries of the world, that anybody who denies that the Holocaust actually happened the way they say it did can be sent to Israel to be punished there. Israel wants to punish all who deny the 6 million figure, for example.

Never before in the history of the modern world has a nation gone to such great lengths to restrict debate on a subject. I fear it is only a matter of time before such a law is passed in the United States.

GERDA BARKER
New Braunfels, Texas

SEND US A LETTER OR EMAIL MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD!

Let free speech reign. TBR prints all sides of all issues. Enjoy your freedom of speech while you have it. Send your concise and thoughtful letters (300 words or less please) to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email us a letter at editor@barnesreview.org. We do reserve the right to edit letters for length but will strive to retain the spirit of your letter. Please give name, city and state.

A FAREWELL FROM THE DEPARTING EDITOR

Dear TBR reader and supporter,

It is with a heavy heart that I give up my duties to TBR. It was not entirely unexpected. Our current financial position does not permit my further employment at TBR. Now, part of me wants to say that this is nobody's fault, but we all know that there are powerful forces which have a vested interest in containing authentic (Revisionist) history and are violently opposed to the honest rendition of that terribly abused subject; that is, the "military-industrial complex" Dwight Eisenhower identified. To be more accurate, we would describe it as the entire political-academic-big money establishment. This irresistible gang of predators does not smile on anyone's trying to propagate the truth. Effort such as THE BARNES REVIEW receives no grants from the gigantic tax-free foundations, it is not written up by any mainstream publication, mentioned on radio or shown on television, or even hinted at by any self-satisfied, highly paid academic—all of the above are wedded together in unholy congress. And their surrogates, such as a certain shameless parasite on the West Coast, who lives from sucking the blood of worthy endeavors, handsomely profit—no doubt receiving, in addition to the lifeblood of their moral superiors, a stipend from enemies of the West—as David Irving says, "Our traditional enemies."

Imagine what TBR could do with just a portion of the millions this creature, with the aid of an evil camarilla, has stolen from Liberty Lobby (now defunct) and the original Institute for Historical Review.

Regardless of that, however, I want to personally thank Willis and Elisabeth Carto for their support over these last six years. After the abuse and threats meted out to me in academia, Willis put a great deal of faith in me, and permitted me to grow as a scholar. Contrary to the mythmakers out there, Willis is far from a tyrant. I was permitted a degree of scholarly freedom that academics would kill for. As university professors live in fear of the Jewish lobby, the left and the multiculturalists on campus, Willis permitted me to do research into the truth—things the kept academics could never even bring up, never mind write about. I am head and shoulders above my academic colleagues, and it is because I was given the freedom to poke holes in the lies, myths and slanders of the academic frauds and liars. My colleagues at the university level are bureaucrats, permitted only to provide textbook definitions of ideas and problems, tightly controlled and manipulated. Critical thinking is banned, and many of my academic colleagues are largely incapable of serious criticism regardless. They have been hired by various universities not for their abilities, which are rather limited, but because either they fill a quota, or, more commonly, they are malleable, able to be manipulated into accepting the position of the System as the only "rational" one. Presently, there is no serious criticism coming out of academia.

This is what was so significant about my six years with TBR. These last six years were a second graduate education. Books, articles and pamphlets that are banned at universities were my daily fare. My interest in Russia exploded during my time at TBR, and Willis gave me the freedom to pursue this agenda.

The people I was introduced to during my time at TBR were equally amazing: Ted Gunderson, Michael Collins Piper, Juri Lina, Edgar Steele, Adrian Kreig, the late Vivian Bird, Jurgen Graf, David Astle, Jack Blood, Tom Kimmel, the late Russ Granata, Fredrick Toben, Rabbi Dovid Weiss and Eustace Mullins. There were many more.

It was a pleasure to work with Chris Petherick, John Tiffany, Jim Tucker and Chris Bollyn. These guys are serious journalistic talents, which is an ability very rarely found these days.

And let us not forget the behind-the-scenes unsung hero who keeps it all together issue after issue—our production chief, Paul Angel—who acts as an additional editor, gathers all art, keeps all us intellectuals on track and makes sure TBR gets printed and into your hands every issue without fail year after year.

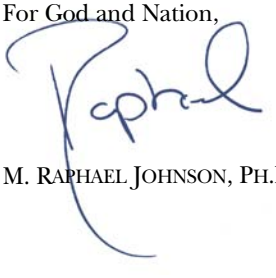
I come away from TBR with a few general lessons: first, that the average American thinks as a part of a herd. They believe what they do out of convenience, or out of fear. Their political beliefs derive largely from psychological, rather than logical, reasons. Prejudice, hate, self-interest, or some other cause motivates their belief system. Second, the system is rotten. It cannot be reformed. It exists solely for world domination for a tiny class of oligarchs, and our current racial, moral, military, economic and religious problems can be traced directly to their machinations. Third, so many of the "activists" who want to "save" us are as corrupt as the system itself. Few true nationalists have the proper education and background to seriously criticize the system. Most "nationalist" writing is not worth the paper it's printed on, and many of these people are serving the system, not threatening it. And fourth, elections mean little. Worrying about things like a national referendum or the Electoral College misses the point, largely because the ruling classes normally don't rely on those avenues of power in the first place. Was the income tax levied through an election? The Iraq war? The Federal Reserve? Integration? Affirmative action? Legal abortion? Nuclear weapons? Of course not. So why does George Bush insist on calling our republic a democracy? Besides, thanks to vote fraud, the establishment can see to it that their choice will always be elected. (They generally own both horses in a two-horse race anyway.) and whoever is elected will be beholden to the special interests that provided the big campaign financing anyway, not to the people of America.

Having gotten that out of my system, I hasten to add that you, as a subscriber to TBR, cannot be counted among the corpses that make up the body politic.

Allow me to conclude by thanking all of those who assisted me during my time at TBR. So many of you have written supportive letters over the years, have sent books, articles and journals, and I want to thank you for that. If I have grieved anyone, or hurt anyone in any way over the years, please forgive me. For all those at the ADL who have been monitoring our little organization, I want to say that I enjoyed making your lives just a little bit more painful and difficult. It is gratifying to see how afraid of us you really are. Your time is coming.

And lastly, no matter what the odds, please maintain the fight. Maintain strong families, nurture our children and fear nothing; thank God for all things, live morally and remember that vengeance is His.

For God and Nation,



M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D.

Hamilton Fish: One Who Knew FDR Exposes His "Other Side"

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tions receive explanation and, at times, sympathy and understanding. Yet, throughout this tale of intrigue and closed door scheming, Fish leaves the reader with a sense of pride and hope. This book is not an angry dissertation by a man who was fooled like so many others. Being a combat veteran from World War I, Fish makes specific note to remind the reader that the blood, sweat and tears shed by the men and women on all sides was done with valor and integrity. This is a frank, unblemished analysis of major events and figures in history that came together with such synergy so as to create the greatest conflict in recorded time. Though millions were misled, all gave some and some gave all. It is with a quiet reverence and grace that Fish shows us we can still remain proud of the work and sacrifice made by so many. Fish also gives greater insight to postwar power shifts in nations such as China and Palestine. Though Roosevelt had passed away before the end of the war, his programs and intentions remained in place with the surviving members of his inner circle. We see intimate and rarely spoken reasons why China moved toward communism and how and why the state of Israel came into being.

Hamilton Fish passed away at the age of 102. Mr. Fish not only lived the American dream, he also lived it for longer than most. It is fascinating to view history from the vantage point of such a privileged participant. The personal and professional relationships combined with a blessed gift of communication give the reader the revelation of truth and renewed sense of spirit. Fish believed in the truth, however uncomfortable. Fish, showing his academic side, wrote: *Veritas magna est et praevalebit*—the truth is mighty and will prevail. We see that truth has prevailed, and, though those responsible for great wrongs have long since passed, there is justice in knowing what really happened before, during and after the Day of Infamy. ❖

FDR: The Other Side of the Coin

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JOSEPH CROSSON is the administrative director of LIFE & LIBERTY PUBLISHING, a new book publishing company dedicated to bringing valuable books and videos out of the "memory hole" and back to the public. He presently resides outside of Philadelphia in Whitehall, Pennsylvania with his wife and children. Expect to see other books released soon from LIFE & LIBERTY.

The Honorable Hamilton Fish

HAMILTON FISH was born in Garrison, New York, on December 7, 1888, the son of a congressman; the grandson of a former governor of New York, U.S. Senator, and secretary of state; and the great-grandson of a colonel in Washington's army, who was an intimate friend of Lafayette and Alexander Hamilton. He attended St. Mark's School, and was graduated from Harvard at the age of 20 with a degree *cum laude* in government and history. He was also offered an appointment as an instructor of history at Harvard.

Mr. Fish was elected three times on the Progressive ("Bull Moose") ticket to the N.Y. Assembly, served as an officer in the 369th Negro infantry from New York in World War I in France (above right), where he was decorated with the Silver Star and the French *Croix de Guerre*, and served in Congress from 1920 to 1945 as a Republican (left). He introduced the bills to return the body of the American "Unknown Soldier" to his native soil, and to create a homeland for the Jews in Palestine (the "American Balfour Resolution"), was chairman of the first committee in Congress to investigate communist activities, and chairman of the committee of three that wrote the preamble for the American Legion constitution.

After his retirement from Congress, he was active in writing, business, and travel. He had two children, Mrs. Insley Pyne, and Hamilton Fish Jr., who was also a member of Congress.

This reprinting of *FDR: The Other Side of the Coin*—a valuable piece of history written by one who was there—was made possible by the admiration Mrs. Hamilton (Lydia) Fish has for her late husband, the Hon. Hamilton Fish. At left, Mrs. Fish stands with Mr. Fish upon the occasion of his 100th birthday.

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